The Courier-Journal.

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WEEKLY EDITION.

PARIS.

Terrible Scene in Front of the Hotel de Ville.

Twenty-six Men and Seven Women Shot to Death by a File of Soldiers.

Signs of a Coup d'Etat in the Assembly.

Count DeChambourd to be Called to the Throne of France.

All the Communist Chiefs Killed or Taken Prisoners But Two.

Belleville Captured and the Insurrection Over.

NEW YORK, May 29.—After a desperate and bloody conflict the Government forces succeeding in capturing the insurgent positions at Belleville and Pere la Chaise last Saturday night. Firing then ceased, and yesterday morning, on the troops advancing on one of the positions yet held by the forces of the Commune, the insurgents hoisted the white flag and surrendered in a body. They were immediately disarmed, and the great rebellion in Paris of 1871 ended.

Thirty-eight regiments of the line, belonging to McMahon's army, have returned to Versailles in triumph, the men having flowers and branches in the muzzles of their rifles, and bearing, also, a magnificent banner of silk, captured from the Communists.

Gen. Vinoy has been appointed Governor of Paris by President Thiers.

It is proposed, as a temporary measure, to divide the capital into twenty military districts, each to be strongly garrisoned. This arrangement will be maintained until order is completely restored, and the passions aroused by the insurrection have disappeared.

The Versailles Loss.

Owing to the admirable plan adopted by General McMahon for storming the barricades held by the insurgents, the Versailles troops did not suffer very heavily during the seven days' fighting in the streets of Paris. The loss to the army altogether is only 2,895, while, according to the most reliable estimates, the losses of the insurgents are over fifteen times as great.

Nuns Murdered.

It is stated, upon good authority, that among the unfortunate persons held as hostages in the prison of La Roquet, who were murdered, were ten nuns.

Since 8 o'clock last evening, when the entire city may be said to have been in the hands of the Versailles troops, the priests and cabs have been again making their appearance in the streets.

This morning the firing ceased, and the Communists' great rebellion gave its last gasp. The remnant of the insurgents laid down their arms, and the drama was over.

Extradition of Communist Leaders.

The French Government will ask the extradition of all Communist chiefs who have already taken or may take refuge in England, as under French laws they are regarded as criminals, who come within the terms of the extradition treaty.

A dispatch from Paris last night says: [illegible] from Antwerp are now entering Paris. The fire in Hotel Dieu has been extinguished.

PARIS, May 29.—The fighting at Belleville, Menilmontain, and Pere la Chaise was desperate. No quarter was given women or children.

No one is permitted to leave Paris without a pass signed by Gen. McMahon.

The incendiary fires have caused all cellar gratings and other openings to be hermetically sealed.

The Hostages Shot.

Among the hostages shot by the insurgents were Abbes Suis and Deguerry, Jesuit Fathers Olivan, Cambert, and Bargy, Abbe Alard, banker Jecker, and twenty-five gens d'armes.

The population of Paris are enthusiastic at their deliverance.

The trials of the Communist leaders, taken alive, will be commenced during the present week. Their conviction is inevitable. It is generally believed every one will suffer death.

On Saturday the insurgent prisoners at Oartory made a desperate effort to escape. They set fire to the straw given them to sleep on, and, in the confusion which followed the breaking-out of the flames, sixty-five effected their escape. Of this number twenty-four were recaptured.

Ten thousand prisoners are now passing through Rue Lafayette, most of them barefooted and with their uniforms turned inside out. Among them are two thousand regulars, who went over to the insurgents at the outbreak of the rebellion. The bystanders are quiet, and do not utter any words of reproach.

Paschal and Grausset, two of the principal leaders of the insurrection, have not been discovered. It is believed they are alive, and hiding.

PARIS, May 29.—Nearly every member of the Commune was shot or executed immediately after their capture.

Executions are progressing in the Champ de Mars, Park de Menceaux, and Hotel de Ville. From fifty to one hundred insurgents are shot at a time.

Communist Plot Discovered.

BRUSSELS, May 29.—The Echo of Parliament reports that the Germans have seized letters from leading members of the Paris Commune, disclosing a conspiracy against the Government of Belgium. A plot had been formed for the insurgents escaping from Paris to proceed to Brussels, where the radical movement was to be continued, an insurrection incited, buildings to be set on fire, and the horrors repeated.

Order in Paris.

LONDON, May 30.—A proclamation from Marshal McMahon to the people of Paris announces their deliverance from the reign of terror of the Communists, and that order, security and labor are about being re-established.

Paris Sunday Evening.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A special correspondent of the Tribune, at Paris, telegraphs Sunday evening: Paris looks completely calmed. The shops are all closed, and even those of vital necessity, such as chemists, remain shut. The restaurants, bakeries and grocery stores have also suspended business. I walked across Paris last night, and never can anything be so desolate. I saw no human beings but sentinels every one hundred yards and one shabby civilian. There were no sounds but the footfall of the sentinels and the striking of their muskets on the flagstones.

The old revolutionary system of denunciation is going on with terrible ferocity. Nader, the aeronaut, has been arrested for supposed sympathy with the Commune. Nobody is safe, even in the presence of their most intimate friends. Rash words or imprudent gesture by man or woman insures instant death. Men, women, and even children are seized by the brutal soldiers and shot. The saddest feature is the conduct of the women insurgents, having, in many instances, been detected in firing the houses of innocent persons with petroleum.

The insurgents in Fort Vincennes have surrendered unconditionally to the Versailles troops.

President Thiers has ordered the disarmament of Paris, and the dissolution of the National Guards in the department of the Seine.

The insurgent losses previous to May 22d, when the Versailles troops entered Paris, are estimated at 12,000 killed and wounded, and 25,000 prisoners, and since May 22d at 11,000 killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. The prisoners have all been sent to Versailles.

With the exception of Pyat and Grousette, all the Commune chiefs have been killed or taken prisoners.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—The official journal of the Republic announces that the arsenal and museum of the Louvre are safe, and the manufacture Des Gabelines and Observatoire.

It is calculated that forty thousand insurgents were killed during last week. Thirty-six thousand prisoners have been taken.

Summary executions of insurgent prisoners continue.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday Evening, May 30.—Since their entrance into Paris the Versaillists have lost 3,000 killed and wounded, and the authorities have collected 372,000 rifles.

Thirty-three Communists Shot.

PARIS, May 31.—A most revolting sight occurred this morning on the Plaza in front of the Hotel De Ville. Thirty-three Communists, among whom were some women, were shot in a body by a company of soldiers around three sides of the squares. Troops to the number of 1,500 were drawn up under command of Col. Guizot. At 8 o'clock the prisoners, who had been confined in coal cellars back of the porters' lodge of the Hotel De Ville, were brought out, their hands tied behind their backs, and then marched out by the main gateway through a double file of soldiers, and, having reached the center of a wide area in front of the Hotel De Ville, were ranged in a row and made to kneel down close together. There was nothing in the whole plaza but three empty scavenger carts, which stood in a line in the rear of the prisoners. When the company was in line and ready to fire, Colonel Guizot stepped forward and told the prisoners in few words that they were to suffer death for having been caught in the act of setting fire to buildings and dwellings in Paris. At this moment the women uttered piercing screams, and began to sway themselves back and forth. An officer stepped forward and made them keep still with the flat of his sword. A few moments afterwards a volley was fired and when the smoke cleared away a most horrible sight was presented. Three of the women who were in the middle row, between the men, were still living and writhing in awful agony. A second volley was fired, and a third, and not until the sixth did all the prisoners cease to live.

The dead bodies were then flung into the three scavenger carts and carried away to be buried.

Intercourse Interdicted.

HAVRE, May 31.—A society has been organized here whose object is to prevent the resumption of intercourse between Frenchmen and Germans.

Paris will remain for some time yet under military control, but communication with the city is now unrestricted. Entrance and exit are free to all.

It is said the prisoners now in the hands of the Government exceed 40,000.

Money Found.

A million and a half francs were found upon the person of M. Mathies, an officer of the Commune, who was captured by the Versailles troops.

The corpse of a member of the Commune, M. Varlin, was searched, and upon it was discovered money to the amount of four hundred thousand francs.

Aspirants to Power.

The adherents of the Duke d'Aumale and the Bonapartists are both active in their schemes for the restoration of the Bourbon and Napoleonic dynasties.

All foreigners in Paris are required to report their names and addresses to the headquarters of the army.

There are still a great number of unburied corpses in Belleville.

It is said many of the Paris insurgents were Englishmen. The report occasions much bitterness toward England on the part of the French people.

Some apprehensions are felt that the walls of the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville will fall.

It is said Gen. Cluseret has been executed.

Action of the Victors.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, May 31.—To-day's Paris advices say that execution continues of persons denounced. As soon as they are discovered in their hiding places they are arrested and shot. Numerous arrests of women and children continue to be made. There have been renewed attempts at assassination and arson. Many of those executed yesterday and to-day seemed to be crazy.

Horrible effluvia from bodies of the dead fill certain quarters of the city.

Thiers to be Disposed Of.

There are abundant signs of a speedy coup d'etat in the Assembly to dispose of Thiers and summon Count d'Chambourd to the throne of France.

Fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists.

LeMonde announces that the Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale have proclaimed their adherence to the manifesto of Count de Chambourd, and that a fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists is complete.

Rochefort Condemned.

The Daily News' special says M. Rochefort has certainly been condemned.

Francois Hugo writes a letter to the Independence Belge, giving the details of the attack upon his father's house in Brussels, and asserting that the mob cried, "Death to Hugo." The Belge disapproves of the expulsion of Hugo from Belgium.

Paris Monday Evening.

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING, May 29.—All is quiet. The victorious troops occupy the barracks. There is already a strong feeling that the Paris Government is too weak to last.

Awful massacres continue at the barricades. In Rue Rochefort, in one ditch, wounded people were found in it who were buried alive. They groaned and shrieked dreadfully all night.

An epidemic is feared from the number of dead bodies.

M. Vidal was shot; so was Freelbeid. The body of the latter was claimed by his widow. Forty thousand francs were found in his cell, spoils of the Republic.

Mathieu, a member of the Commune, was arrested. A hundred and fifty thousand francs were found upon him.

The Versaillists have placed back the statue of Henry Quartier, which had been thrown into the Siene.

Gen. Okaloeviski was taken out and shot.

Milliere was arrested at Luxemburg. He resisted violently, and fired six shots from his revolver. He was taken to Paris, and a platoon of soldiers shot him.

During the attacks upon the barricades in Place des Fetunun, the Communists lost their way and got mixed up with the Versaillists, by whom they were taken prisoners, and fifty of them shot.

VERSAILLES, Monday.—At a sitting of the Assembly to-day Gen. Changarnier spoke about Metz, defending Gen. Bazaine. President Thiers replied, calling Gen. Bazaine an illustrious warrior.

Duke Andiprel Pasquer proposed the admittance of the Orleans Princes in the Assembly. M. Picard replied that he would be happy to consider the subject.

Gen. Clinchamp's corps of 20,000 men have returned in triumph to Versailles, with 6,000 prisoners, who were discovered to be of the insurgents who murdered nine Dominican priests on Friday.

THE RACES IN ARKANSAS.

A Negro Mob Fired into with Fatal Effect.

[From the Memphis Ledger, May 29.]

Yesterday afternoon, while the people of Memphis were attending church, a scene of outrage and blood was enacted over the river, in the little city of Hopefield, Ark. From an eye witness we have obtained the following particulars:

Colonel Collier is a well-known and respected resident of Hopefield, and proprietor of the Depot Hotel. The Colonel was entertaining a party of friends from Memphis, who were engaged in firing at a target in the rear of the hotel, when the insolent and turbulent negro magistrate of the village, George Wright, accompanied by his constable, came up and insultingly ordered Colonel Collier and his guests to stop firing. After some parley, and in order to avoid a threatened difficulty, the firing was discontinued, but the negroes, not being satisfied, continued to use insulting language, and threatened Colonel Collier. He started for the constable, who broke and ran. When about thirty yards distant, and after Colonel Collier had stopped, the magistrate drew his pistol and fired. One of the party then ran into the house, and finding a six-shooter lying on the counter, stepped out in front of the hotel and fired three shots at the negroes, doing no damage. At this juncture the matter was believed to be at an end, but in the course of thirty minutes the negro magistrate returned with a mob of negroes armed with double-barreled shotguns, muskets and pistols, and marching up within about thirty yards of the hotel, called out, "G—d d—n you, Tom Collier, come out, G—d d—n you!" Colonel Collier stepped to the front door with a shotgun in his hands, when the magistrate gave the order for his party to fire, which they did, throwing the shot and balls in and around the front porch of the hotel where the children of Colonel Collier and the guests of the hotel were seated. Colonel Collier and friends returned the fire briskly, killing one negro, John Raynor, and wounding four others. The negroes precipitately fled. It is almost miraculous how the party of ten or twelve persons, who were in front of the hotel, escaped being killed or injured; but fortunately no one was hurt, except Colonel Collier, who received a slight wound in the thigh.

Colonel Collier and friends did everything in their power to avoid the difficulty, but the negroes were determined to force the fighting. To-day all is quiet at Hopefield, but considerable anxiety is felt lest fighting may be renewed, to the great danger of the peaceable inhabitants.

☞ The Belfast (Maine) Republican gives the particulars of the fall of an aerolite of twelve pounds weight which fell in Searsmont, in that State, on Sunday morning last. There was first heard an explosion like the report of a heavy gun, followed by a rushing sound like the escape of steam from a boiler. The stone fell in an open field, and when dug from the earth was quite hot and broken, the outside showing plainly the effect of melting heat. It struck with such force as to penetrate the hard soil to the depth of two feet, and was of a grayish color inside and quite black outside.

☞ The ex-Emperor of the French, now in exile in England, recently wrote the following note to a gentleman in New York: "The Emperor Napoleon thanks Mr. —— for the newspaper he sent him, and is deeply sensible of the sympathy which he has expressed for him; and, on his side, he cherishes the most sincere wishes for America, which affords to the world the grand spectacle of a country truly free and knowing how to govern itself.—Chiselhurst, 1871."

POLITICAL NOTES.

IT is said that the Irish and Germans in California will hold conventions to recommend that they be represented on the State tickets of the two parties. The Germans demand either the State Printer, Treasurer or Secretary of State. The politicians are nervous about it.

SOME of the Democrats at Harrisburg, Pa., serenaded Governor Geary on Tuesday night, and, in responding, he said that, while they had some differences of opinion on political questions, he felt and acknowledged that many of his warm, long-tried, devoted and highly respected personal friends were found within the ranks of the Democracy. And then there was music by the band.

THE Dayton Herald says: "Hon. John P. Biehn, of Brown county, who was one of the Republican electors at large for Ohio in the last Presidential canvass, openly declares his adhesion to the Dayton resolutions and his intention of acting with the Democratic party hereafter, on that platform. Mr. Biehn is a prominent lawyer, a German by birth, and a man of great influence in his part of the State."

THE New York Sun says: "We doubt whether Jeff. Davis has any such hold upon [illegible]. He is one of the vainest, most conceited and self-important men alive. Because the citizens of that portion of the country which he whelmed in destruction don't stone the old dotard, he may fancy they love him; whereas, unless the fundamental laws of human nature are repealed, they must in their hearts detest him."

THE Cincinnati Commercial says: "Jeff. Davis turns up just in time to save the Republican ticket in 1872, whoever is put upon it. The speeches he has made at Selma, Atlanta, and other points, the heroic attitude in which he appears, or is made to appear by enthusiastic but indiscreet admirers, the ovations and receptions to which he gracefully submits, will outweigh in the public mind Vallandigham platforms, new departures, and all similar efforts to get the Democratic party clear of its war record. The result will be another sweeping Republican victory eighteen months hence."

A TRIBUNE correspondent who recently interviewed Jefferson Davis writes: "Mr. Davis carefully avoided politics during the conversation, saying that he did not desire that publicity should be given to his opinions on political subjects. There was some talk about the present condition of the negroes, and he expressed the opinion, which appears to be generally entertained by thoughtful and observant Southern men, that the black race in the United States is diminishing in numbers and will ultimately disappear. He said that the negroes did not give proper care to their young children and to their sick, and now that the whites had no interest in caring for them they were dying rapidly. He thought that ultimate extinction was the inevitable fate of the race."

THE Chicago Republican says: "At Memphis, the Confederate Relief Society is about to hold a picnic for the replenishment of its exhausted finances. A preliminary meeting was held a few days ago, at which, on motion of Raphael Semmes, Jr.—son of Alabama Semmes—it was resolved unanimously that a special committee be appointed to call upon Mr. Greeley, on his arrival in the city, and offer him a complimentary badge for the picnic. The veteran agriculturist will accept this flattering courtesy, of course, and it will be an event of no little significance when his benevolent face, beaming with childlike and bland good-nature, is seen beside that of Forrest, Semmes, and other great lights of the ex-Confederacy, upon the picnic grounds. What consequences may flow from this pleasing conjunction we will not attempt to predict; but it certainly would not be very strange if we should yet see a Democratic Presidential ticket started at the South, with H. G. at the head and Forrest at the tail."

A BOSTON POST New York letter says: "Mr. Vallandigham's 'new departure' programme has been the leading topic in Democratic circles here. Since it was announced in Ohio, I have conversed with a large number of Democrats, both Southern and Northern, about it, and all appear to be well pleased with the step that Mr. Vallandigham has taken. The general opinion is that the new programme assures Democratic success in 1872. According to the views I have heard expressed, it will not only thoroughly unite the Democracy of the whole country, in spirit as well as in action, but it will also draw back to the Democratic ranks a large number who deserted during the past ten years. The platform adopted at Dayton presents nothing that clashes with the position that the Tammany Democracy has held all along, and there is, therefore, no reason why those who follow the lead of Tammany should dissent from anything it contains. The whole body of Tammany, in fact, hails it with gratification, and believes it will produce the best results."

SPEAKING of the "new departure" of the Ohio Democrats—which, of course, is no new departure at all, except as to a few party Bourbons—the Nation says: "If, too, the Democrats should put on it, at the next Presidential election, a candidate of high standing and character, of good Union antecedents during the war, the consequences would most likely be such as Messrs. Cameron, Forney, and the like would at first contemplate with horror, and then adapt themselves to with commendable alacrity." This was probably intended by the Nation to frighten the Democracy from even a desire of success. It is certainly dreadful to contemplate that Democratic success will bring back into the party such men as the Logans, the Butlers, and id genus omne, scenting the office pap from afar, and going for it with the same avidity that marked their conversion to Radicalism. The very idea is enough to taint any satisfaction that may be felt in the prospective ascendancy of the Democratic party, and it is very doubtful whether purity is not preferable even in minority than forced association in success with the political mountebanks whose somersaults no party can escape.—[Chicago Times.

INVESTMENTS.

Railroad and Real Estate Securities.

If we compare first-class railroad bonds with good real estate mortgages as an investment for the people generally, each will be found to have peculiar advantages of their own. For example, a railroad bond is readily and always negotiable; its cash value is known by all bankers, and hence it can be used as collateral at bank for temporary loans; the interest it bears is regularly and promptly paid, without trouble or expense to the holder; the investor in railroad bonds, unlike the owner of real estate mortgages, has no anxiety about the title to the property on which his bond is secured, insurance on buildings, or the annual payment of taxes, on which the continued soundness of that title depends.

On the other hand, it is to be admitted that a first mortgage on valuable land is one of the best possible securities. The property can neither run away nor burn up. Its value is not affected by speculative combinations, nor by fluctuations in the amount of railroad traffic. The actual value of good land steadily increases with the steady growth of population.

It is because the 7-30 bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are both a first-class railroad security and real estate mortgage on lands worth twice the amount secured, that we commend them to those of our readers who desire an investment that is safe beyond question, while readily negotiable and bearing a good rate of interest. They are a first lien, not only on a great railroad and its traffic, but, in addition, are a first mortgage on valuable lands, at the rate of 50 acres to each $100 of indebtedness. Add to this the fact that the rate of interest (7 3-10 per cent. gold), is more than 8 per cent. currency, and that the bonds are always exchangeable at 10 per cent. premium for the lands on which they are secured (practically giving the power of foreclosure at will), and it is easy to explain the high favor with which these securities are now regarded. Central Pacific railroad bonds, secured only on the railroad itself, and bearing only six per cent. gold interest, are now selling at 103, and they are well worth the price. In the light of this fact it is not unsafe to predict that Northern Pacific, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest, secured both on the railroad and on 23,000 acres of land to each mile of track, and now selling at par, will at an early day be worth 110.—[Philadelphia Press.

☞ A Boston surgeon has just removed from a Lawrence man's neck a ragged piece of the blade of a dirk, which he has carried there ever since Thanksgiving Eve, 1860. It was left there in a fight in which he became engaged in a saloon at that time, and, as it mooted inside the jaw bone, has been a persistent annoyance to him. Four separate attempts to remove it heretofore have failed; it has now been taken out through the orifice of [illegible].

☞ A Mrs. Youngs, of Lyme, Connecticut having dreamed three nights in succession that treasure was hidden at Flat Rock Hill, went with her daughter and two other ladies to the spot, and, after digging some time, struck an old earthen churn, and in it was found a pewter cup containing specie, and quite a large amount of old Continental money of 1812, which, it is supposed, was buried by Polly Dennison, long since deceased.

☞ Paper collars were introduced in 1854. Machines turn out 150 collars per minute, and during the present year 150,000,000 have been sold.

BECK AT BETSYTOWN.

A Bluegrass Statesman on the Borders of the Green River Country.

HOME THRUSTS AT THE RADICALS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ELIZABETHTOWN, May 30, 1871.

It being the second day of the June term of the Circuit Court, many of the citizens of Hardin county were in attendance at Elizabethtown yesterday, and, in spite of the insufficient notice, a large audience assembled to hear the Hon. James B. Beck in his inaugural speech of the canvass. By the kindness of Judge Cofer, the larger hall of the court-house was tendered Mr. Beck, and was crowded with an attentive and appreciative assembly, intent throughout the long course of the address to every word that the eloquent gentleman uttered. It was the universally expressed opinion that it was a strong speech, pregnant with the experience of the gentleman, a thorough exposition of the corrupt and vicious course of the party in power, or [illegible] advanced by the other side during this canvass, and furnishing, by its quotation, a strong and valuable auxiliary to the success of the Democracy in its coming election. Mr. Beck said, in substance:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I appear before you to advocate the cause of the Democratic candidates nominated by the State Convention, and the principles of the party they seek to uphold. I do so at the request of our Central Committee, and because I desire to contribute my mite to the common cause. Other duties call me to Washington in a few days, where I may be detained for months, and I was compelled to speak now if at all. As to the candidates on either side I shall say nothing personally—they are all, so far as I know, worthy men. So far as the Democratic candidates are concerned, the just and eloquent tribute to their merits, and their fitness to fill with honor and credit to the State the positions to which they severally aspire, paid by the veteran editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, an able and earnest Republican, who has known them long and well, is a conclusive answer to all objections that may at any time be made to any of them. It is with the principles they represent that I shall have to deal. Men who indorse and seek to perpetuate Radical rule will of course vote for the Radical candidates; those who oppose and seek its overthrow will vote for the Democratic nominees. This is no mere private contest; no mere scramble for office to gratify personal ambition. It has a broader and wider significance. The eyes of every intelligent citizen of the Republic are turned to it as one which is to determine whether Kentucky is still resolved to administer a solemn and earnest rebuke to the party now seeking by every means, lawful and unlawful, to centralize and consolidate all power within itself. He is not worthy to be called a Democrat who shall allow private interests to interfere with his vote. It is not whether Governor Leslie or General Harlan will do well in the Gubernatorial chair, in the coming August elections; the principles of the party are at stake. If Kentucky shall then allow her majority to diminish, it will have its influence on the elections of State after State. It will be heralded abroad that she has abandoned or grows lukewarm in the principles she maintains. We must not only give our old fashioned majorities, we must double them. Our indorsement of our principles cannot be too hearty, or our condemnation of the despotic acts of the last Congress too strong.

We are drifting towards a consolidated and centralized despotism, and we shall have to beat its representative in Gen. Grant. In the next National Republican Convention he will be nominated by acclamation. It is in vain that his party men kick against the traces. Morton and Sumner tried it, and were reduced to complete submission, and now cringe and fawn at the feet of their master. How is this centralization to be averted? How but by the elections of which the coming one in Kentucky is among the first of a series. We can carry Kentucky and every Southern State with the exception of perhaps South Carolina, and, if we can to them add a triumph for the [illegible] which triumph we can effect with moderate prudence, we can. Yes, and giving the dominant party the doubtful States of the North, we can hurl the party from power and save the country. We can do this by electing twelve or fourteen more representatives to the lower house of Congress, and we can do it, and, by the grace of God, we will do it. [Applause.]

The Republican party talks of platforms. They lay down platforms of principles, some of which are very good, but they have no force and never have an application. The practice of the party is in exact and diametrical opposition to its theories and principles as enunciated. They pretend by their platform that they are in favor of universal amnesty, as was pretended in their platform in Kentucky, and yet they know their protestations are untrue, and that they are not now, and were not at the time, in favor of it. A few months ago an attempt was made to get amnesty for a few men in this State, when forty-five leading men of the opposition, representing that element in the State, violently and vehemently and inconsistently opposed it. And when the amnesty bill was urged upon the Senate of the United States that body spurned it, and it now lies untouched upon its table. The party has not fulfilled a promise made in the Crittenden resolutions—the refusal to make which promises would have kept out of the army every Federal soldier that Kentucky sent to the late war. No sooner had it obtained the rule than it overthrew the power of the States which now lie manacled in its fetters. After the war that party said it would and intended to preserve free and untrammeled the rights of the North, and yet scarcely was the ink dry upon this protestation before a constitutional amendment was forced upon the North by the vote of eleven States of the South, threatened with the bayonet unless the ratification was effected—a ratification, the condition precedent of their admission. All their promises have been broken, all their protestations have proven false, and yet they come to you now with a fair and specious new series. If a man cheats you once, it is his own villany; if he fools you again, you alone are to blame, and I can hardly believe there lives a man of brains in this Commonwealth who has once been deceived who will be deceived again. They profess, and declare it openly and unblushingly, that as everything is fair in war, so is everything fair in politics; and, when it is charged upon them, they laugh and say they fight to win. These specious planks in their platform are the means they take to win, but you are armed and forewarned against them by your experience of the past. You who have watched their course know that they have acted on this principle. When the Democratic Congressmen elect from the South applied for admission, by their overwhelming majority admission was refused. They could not afford opposition from the South, not because of disloyalty in that opposition, but because that opposition would result in sweeping away with the besom of destruction the legislation which they had built up during the war. They brought down aliens from the North, invested the negro with the franchise, organized loyal leagues, and filled offices of trust with shabby and jejune school-masters from Maine and elsewhere, to whom trust had been refused in their native States. And when the negro would not put his trust in these carpet baggers, but still looked up to and relied upon his old master, they threatened that if his vote were not cast according to their order that he should be remanded back to slavery, and if he should vote as they directed that forty acres of land and a draft mule should reward his obedience. And, gentlemen, the negro went to the polls with his ballot in one hand and his bridle in the other. [Laughter and applause.] But we are cleaning out these carpet-baggers and scalawags from the halls of Congress, and we shall never halt until its walls shall know them no longer. One Bowen—you all have heard of him—during my own experience came to the door of Congress and asked to be sworn in as a representative from the State of South Carolina. Mr. Mullins, of Tennessee, for all that he was a Radical, arose from his seat, declaring that he could not stand such a man being sworn in. And when asked to state his objection, Mr. Mullins said that Bowen was dismissed from the rebel army for cowardice, that he hired for $10 an assassin to shoot Col. White, who had effected his dismissal, and that after discovery and his imprisonment the Federal army liberated him, and that even then Gen. Sickles had told him (Mullins) that he had to dismiss Bowen from his own corps for thievery. In the face of this and within a minute after this objection was made, C. C. Bowen was sworn into the Congress of the United States, and sided in framing the laws for the people for four subsequent years. The cry of disloyalty was raised against the Democratic members elect from the Southern States, and twenty-one Radicals substituted for the regularly elected Representatives of the sovereign people. This was the way the two thirds majority was obtained, elected to Congress by Congress, and this was the way the iniquitous laws of the past four years became laws. For instance, Martin, of Louisiana, beat his opponent Derrell in every precinct of his district, and rolled up a majority of 7,600 against him; yet Derrell was put in over the indubitably elected Martin by the sheer force of an unscrupulous majority in Congress, and was there during the last Congress, and is there now.

Not satisfied with these encroachments upon constitutional liberty, a bill was drafted by Ben Butler whereby the power was given to send soldiers to the polls, the army and the navy put at the disposal of the United States Marshal, and every officer put at his disposal and beck, whether that officer knew the cause to be insufficient, the motive an evil one, or whether it militated against his belief or conviction. Then came the protest from New York and Pennsylvania, to which was replied that the provisions of the bill were intended for the South, and the South alone. This bill subjected a man who should dismiss a negro servant from his employ for so-called political reasons to a fine of $500. We urged that while they were thus engaged why not extend the provision to the white man himself, why not give him the same rights as the negro? Why not invest the white operative of Lowell, of Lawrence, or Lynn, or Manchester with the same privilege? The factories of Lowell, with their thousands of white operatives, are owned by not more than twenty-five or thirty men. From their fiat there is now no appeal. For the operative dismissed for working in opposition to the expressed will of his employer there is nothing left but emigration, starvation or retraction. Emigration, living as he does from hand to mouth, is impossible; starvation, with wife and little ones clinging haggard and wan to his arms, is criminal, however devoted to principle he may be, and retraction is all that is left to him, and humbly he must retract, lost to manhood, lost to principle, and there is no appeal. Yet this amendment was refused by the men who would have placed this appeal in the power of his happier negro brother of the South. To retain its hold was alone the cause why this concession was refused.

Still they were not satisfied. They saw the South slipping out of their hands. They saw Missouri, with 50,000 disfranchised citizens, protest with an unequivocal voice against their policy. They saw State after State, despite the enforcement bill, wearying of their burdens and throwing off their shackles. Something had to be done, and, at the close of the last session of Congress, a bill was passed virtually declaring the Southern States, and Kentucky included, still in rebellion. Under this bill, commonly known as the Shellabarger bill, a citizen of Kentucky may be sent to the penitentiary for acts which in Indiana would be legal; yes, and even most laudable. Under its provisions my dismissed employe could send me to the penitentiary for the crime of desiring his services no [illegible] tion to my wishes vote was cast in opposition.

Then came the so-called Kuklux bill. Having the South completely in their power, they had done everything but place dictatorial power in the hands of the President, and this the Kuklux bill affected. It was their ultimatum, and was passed solely and because the President desired it. The House at first protested. It desired an investigation. And if that investigation had been made, the full story of the utterly and foully corrupt nature of Radical misgovernment in the South would have been ventilated. Tennessee, with its debt increased from thirteen millions to thirty-three millions; Georgia, under Bullock, treated the same way; every State in the South bankrupt. But they did not dare to await this investigation. The President sent a message desiring the passage of the bill and it was forthwith passed, endowing him with unlimited power. He is your master—more absolutely your master than ever were you to your former slaves. The latter had the right of appeal to the courts, while your right of appeal is denied by the provision "whenever in his discretion," etc. I say that the whole meaning of sending these troops to Kentucky, some of whom are stationed within sound of my voice, is to get the people used to the fact of their presence, and to have them at hand and ready for use.

The Radical leaders will do anything but shock the moral sense of the Northern people, and this brings me to what I would urge upon you now and constantly, with all the power of my voice and all the force of my entreaty. There never was a time like the present, when above all other times you should see order preserved in your midst, the laws vindicated, and when against unlawful bands of men, the Kuklux or any of like nature, public opinion should be so strongly and unequivocally directed that the suspicion of their very existence should not be suffered to dwell amongst you. Let our record go forth to the world; let the North know that we array ourselves in solid phalanx against disorder, and above all—and if I could impart more of solemnity to what I have to say God knows I would do so—above all let us not furnish our enemies with the very pretexts for which they have been striving, and to which the whole tenor of the Kuklux bill and their acts under it point. They are playing a desperate game, and it is not for you to insure their triumph. Their action in the case of the mail agent was the index of their policy. Seizing upon the pretext of the insult by an unknown ruffian to the colored mail agent, it was urged upon the people that the transportation of the mails to and from the cities of Lexington and Louisville was unsafe, and from the 26th of January until just prior to the passage of the Kuklux bill, this was so firmly believed that it was not considered safe by over two-thirds of the members of Congress, and honestly believed at that, that it was safe for a man to travel from one city to the other. I have often been asked in this very connection if it was safe for a Republican to announce his principles in Kentucky, and I have known many men in Congress who would [illegible] this belief, to get into a buggy at Maysville and ride to Frankfort. They were persuaded that this was the case, and not until the bubble was pricked and the deceit exposed were they amazed at its audacity. Whenever it suits the Government's purpose it can make an analogous case. Every postmaster in the South holds his place on condition of implicit obedience to the Postmaster General and will sign, on the least provocation, a certificate of disorder in his section, and so with the rest of the great army of officials. The people of the North will not discover the truth until too late. Therefore, I urge upon you do not give them the pretext.

How can Gen. Harlan, how can any Kentuckian, join that party? In the beginning of the war I can see how they could consistently do it in view of all the protestations made. But how they can reconcile themselves to act now that its despotism is developed is incomprehensible. With ten or twelve States thrown into a territorial condition, with the power of the States overturned, how can they ask the people of Kentucky to support these successive acts of enormity? They ask you to stand by the administration—an administration that has been guilty of more encroachments, of more violations of liberty than furnished excuse for the revolution of the colonies of North America toward the mother country and the hand that hurled down the name of George III. as King George the tyrant. If you desire proof compare side by side the record of the Radical party for four years past with the Declaration of Independence. Yet in the very face of these facts you are asked to support the administration! If you vote as they wish you at the next August election you vote to sustain all this infamous legislation. Increased or diminished majorities are proportionately important. If you fail to go to the polls, and your majority falls below that of the year before, or the year before that, it will be heralded to the world that Kentucky indorses the administration in its infamous measures. The majority in Kentucky must be sustained.

Gen. Harlan is a man of ability, and a gentleman, but, carefully dodging the question of the Kuklux bill, actually tries to make the people believe the party has been economical, and, further, asks how we are to improve upon their system of taxation. If they had even never violated the Constitution, their system of taxation ought to have condemned them, and it would now, had not the people grown so callous. When the present party obtained power, our average rate of taxation was 19 per cent., which they have increased to 18 in gold; they have, added to this, driven commerce from the ocean; and yet they say that the poor man is not taxed—that the rich bear its burdens. I say that the poor man is taxed more than the rich man. All necessaries are the same to the rich and the poor, but I, who get ten dollars per day, have more dollars left after having bought a hat, which has cost you, who get but one dollar per day, a day's entire labor, and leaves you nothing. You, therefore, suffer ten times as much as I do, and the poorer you are the more you are taxed. In Congress, some time since, the tax on the Bessemer steel rails was doubled. The steel went up, as a natural consequence, and it is demonstrated that the three firms having exclusive monopoly of this manufacture in this country have made ten millions per annum by its manufacture since. Now how does this affect you? Your railroad men use these rails, they pay this double-price upon them and charge proportionately higher rates for freight and travel. Therefore, with each load of corn you send to the city, and each time you go yourself, you pay your share of this tax. The taxes must come out of your pockets at last; you are the sufferers; everything you get costs you double-price, but you do not sell your grain for a cent more. It goes into foreign markets, where you have to sell as cheaply as the products of the pauper labor of Europe, and what you bring back in your then empty vessel is taxed from 60 to 120 per cent., lest it should come in conflict with some Yankee manufacturer. The arguments of Mr. Harlan are utterly fallacious. Why not tax the bondholders? I introduced such a resolution into Congress, but it was voted down by a strict party vote, and the vote was due to the fact that there were seventy six members of Congress at the time who were bondholders. Twenty-one millions, sufficient to have eased the tax burdens of many thousands of poor men, could have thus been brought into the treasury at a tax of 5 per cent. a year.

Thousands of millions are gone without a trace, and whose loss cannot or will not be explained. With the cessation of hostilities there was material in the most profuse abundance stored in the different Government depots, besides mules, horses, and supplies. A great part of these were sold, and yet not a dollar of them has been accounted for. Secretary Boutwell acknowledged that the department had squandered millions in this way, yet a bill to require an account to be rendered of these transactions was tabled. The Army Department—and Prussia called the attention of the Secretary of State to the matter—sold fifteen millions worth of arms to the French Government, or to parties with the moral certainty that they were intended for the French Government, and where are the proceeds? Boutwell confesses his entire and absolute ignorance as to their disposition. Just here let me pause to make a practical estimate of this sum. Should you load a ton to a wagon, it would take thirty-seven of the best pairs of horses you have to draw that load over the best turnpike in the State. With all this Congress is constantly making appropriations for deficiency in these departments. Forty iron-clads, built at the expense of how many millions I know not, were sold (said to have been comparatively worthless), and no account has been rendered or can be rendered of the disposition of the proceeds. Boutwell doesn't know anything about it. But the country has a right to know where that money is, and who spent and why it was spent. And the country has a right to know why its commerce has languished, and why we have not a decent ship at sea. On the breaking out of the European war American exports depending upon foreign bottoms for transportation suffered generally, English vessels monopolized the trade, and freight went up thirty-five per cent., and every dollar of that advance came out of your pockets. We are to-day, in fine, thanks to the policy of the party in power, as defenseless upon the ocean as the humblest nation upon the face of the world, and yet we talk about war. [Applause.]

You can't find a department that is not rotten to the core. The Indian Department, for instance; it has been definitely shown that in making payments to the Indians not above 25 per cent. of the moneys appropriated ever reaches their hands. I, as one of the committee, know it to be true. Of one payment of $300,000, agents claimed and received 75 per cent. of the sum; and yet the same commissioner who winked at these frauds still holds his position. It was also shown, on the same investigation, that $175,000 had been paid to a man from Pennsylvania for Indian supplies more than a Cincinnati firm had offered to contract for the same supplies, and more than the Government itself had previously paid for the same articles of supply. Yet, a vote of censure was never passed on the commissioner who was guilty of this negligence or complicity. A curious instance in this connection occurs to me. A man who had received a contract to supply 12,000 cattle for the Indians only delivered 9,000, and that in spite of the inspection; and how do you suppose he did it? Why there was a big hill just beyond the place of inspection, and after the first 3,000 had been duly inspected and had gotten over the brow of the hill he quietly had them driven around three or four miles, brought them to the inspector as fresh cattle, and were actually so accepted. [Laughter.] Again, it is proven that an Indian agent was dismissed because he refused to sign a voucher for $54,000 when he had received but $12,000 in goods for equivalent. [illegible] your distilleries has been found to be utterly worthless, yet it was made obligatory upon distillers to use them, and it is estimated that [illegible] millions of dollars has been paid for them throughout the country, of which Kentucky has contributed $100,000. These meters, it is said, cost $800 apiece, and are sold from $1,200 to $1,800.

It is made obligatory to pay for these before leaving the shop. They have changed the locks on distillery doors four times within the last two years, and our distillers are now paying for locks costing $150 apiece.

They are paving all the public highways in and around Washington with the Seneca stone, coming from a quarry above Washington, a one-third interest in which was given to President Grant to become a partner in the business. [Laughter.] But Mr. Grant and family have in the meantime grown rich on it. Yet they talk about economy. Corruption taints the very air, and its miasma pervades everything and everybody, almost, around our national capital. It will not be long before the negroes themselves will find out that the taxes come out of their own pockets which were imposed by their putative friends.

They say, and it is a remarkable fact, that they are friends of the laboring man and favor emigration. There was never a law passed in all the time they were legislating for the negro which invited or encouraged emigration. When the Kuklux Bill was passed it was moved on our side to insert the words before "previous condition of servitude," "nor nativity." This party has thrown every embarrassment in its power around naturalization; and an emigrant might now live forty years in this country without having the means to prove his claims to citizenship. This profession of theirs is false on its very face. Their legislation is for the rich and for monopolies; they are striving for a centralized despotism. They want to make of the Supreme Court a nominal body; they tried under President Johnson to make the executive power but a dead letter, but they found a master in Gen. Grant, who will take possession of not only the country, but of Congress itself, and the venality and unscrupulousness and ambition will make him attempt the shackling of you, even though he does ease them with silk.

And if we are beaten this time and perpetuate the power of the Radical party four years more, the youngest man present here to-day will never vote at another election. If we get a majority in the House, we will make out such a case as will make the men in power stink in the nostrils of the civilized world, and they know it; and Kentucky must help roll up such a majority against them as shall enable us to thus expose them. [Applause.] We must quit talking about what we were, or where we stood two years ago, but face the Radical leaders holding their vantage of power by fraud and deceit. Unless we do this, emphatically and speedily, we are lost. This is but one of the series of conflicts. It is due from those who were Union men during the war to put down this great conspiracy, because they helped to put these men in power under the Crittenden resolutions, and who now see them destroying the court and civil liberty, and the President making himself a military dictator. They owe it to themselves, to their children, to their children's children, to their country, to the world, to hurl them from power.

My colleague, Adams, after a fresh outbreak of this kind in Congress one day, got furiously angry at the action of these Radicals. "Keep cool," said I. "Yes," he said, "you have no reason to get angry, but I was a Union officer, and am partly responsible for this action." We must stop this mad career of revolution; we are on the verge of losing liberty, and there is but one remedy. I declared in Congress, that rather than vote to pay one dollar to carry out the provisions of the Kuklux bill before it was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, so help me God, might my right arm wither to the stump, but we will repeal that bill. [Enthusiastic applause.] Let, I say to its opponents, let them stand until the Supreme Court has decided it unconstitutional. This is your remedy. Send representative men to Washington, preserve your phalanx solidly against the enemy, let not Kentuckians falter because some local interest may hinge upon the election, nor hurrah for a man because of his eloquence or of his capacity for story-telling. Finally, I have to say that no man living, or who ever lived, could be trusted with Grant's power—not even the great Washington himself. It leads but to one result—the absorption of all the States into the great maelstrom in Washington. I beg of you on your own account; I beg of you for my wife, for she and I must go down with you; I beg of you to look at this from the great stand-point of the preservation of liberty.

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Beck was greeted with great applause and was surrounded by the eager crowd, congratulating him upon the success of his effort. In the afternoon he received a dispatch from Bowling Green saying that Odeon Hall had been secured for him for to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, and that Hon. James Speed desired to divide his time with him. Both offers Mr. Beck accepted, and will speak at Bowling Green to-morrow afternoon as by appointment, and will meet Mr. Speed at Odeon Hall in the evening.

Negro Rioters in Norfolk.

The Norfolk Journal of last Friday contains an account of a demonstration caused by the conduct of a negro policeman at Jackson Ward, on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Andy Minter was appointed on the Conservative vigilance committee to act in Jackson Ward. He attempted to occupy the position assigned him, when one of the special policemen, a negro, disputed his right and raised his club to strike Mr. Minter. When the club was raised a bystander grasped it, and, fearing a collision, the friends of Mr. Minter interfered to pacify his feelings and to carry him off the ground. At this instant the Mayor raised the window of his office and sprung a police alarm. This caused a half dozen or more white and black policemen to rush upon Mr. Minter and his friends, and in the encounter Mr Hiram Eason was seized by the arms by several negro officers and beaten most unmercifully and brutally over the head with clubs. Within the same moment a negro officer, named Moses Scott, jerked out a revolver and fired in the crowd, the shot taking effect in the right ankle of Mr. George Bland, who happened to be a bystander. This unprovoked and uncalled-for shooting caused intense commotion for a few moments, but the Conservatives, with commendable judgment, restrained their feelings at the outrage, and, instead of taking summary vengeance on the cowardly negro, accepted the promises of Mayor Thomas that he should be secured in jail and be tried by the law for his attempt upon the life of a citizen. The affair cooled down, but for some reason unknown and unnecessary, Mayor Thomas sent over a messenger to Gosport navy-yard, praying Admiral Davis to send to the polls a file of marines to preserve order. The petition was granted, and in a short time a detachment of military arrived, under the command of Lieutenant Noaks, and took possession as the custodians of the peace. The detachment remained stationed on the bank corner until nearly midnight, when the marines returned to their barracks. The Journal severely censures, and apparently with justice, the conduct of the Mayor in casting a shameful blemish upon the civil law of the city in acknowledging its impotence and appealing to the military arm for the protection of the peace.

☞ A machine has recently been perfected in London with which a writer, using a pen in the usual manner, can at the same time produce a duplicate so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, yet so distinct that a microscope will reveal every line and dot. A most useful application of the apparatus will be for the prevention of forgery, as private marks can be made on notes and securities, legible under microscopic power, but which no imitator could see or even suspect the presence of. The inventor, a Mr. Peters, states that the entire contents of the Bible can with the help of this machine be written twenty-two times in the space of a square inch.

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Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic. For sale by druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by all druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the nicest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by all druggists. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case). Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1.

Warner's Vinum Vitæ, OR WINE OF LIFE.

This Wine is prepared to take the place of all other Bitters or Liquors known to be made use of [illegible] Fusil Oil, and other deleterious articles. The Wine of Life is distilled with great care, especially for those who require a healthy stimulant, and for the use of Medical Men and Nurses in the sick-room, in place of the vile poisonous liquors now in use, and so often depended upon. In fact it is a constant complaint of Physicians in this country that it is quite impossible to procure pure stimulant liquors for their patients. We ask the Medical faculty and the public to give Warner's Vinum Vitæ or Wine of Life a trial, and we ask

CHEMISTS AND PHYSICIANS TO ANALYZE IT,

Then speak of it according to its merits, compare it with Whisky, Bitters, Brandy and other such articles, and see the difference. If they find the Wine of Life is pure and wholesome, and the other Liquors poisonous (which they certainly will do), then they are morally bound to prescribe and recommend the Wine of Life to their patients and friends as the best stimulant and tonic in use; but should they find it not pure and what the proprietors claim it to be, let them publicly denounce it. It is the physician's duty to learn and find out which is the most wholesome stimulant for his patients, and to do so he must examine and look into the quality of each article, and learn for himself if the Wine of Life has any peculiar merits to warrant its general use. The proprietors claim the Wine of Life to be more wholesome and far

Superior and Cheaper THAN WHISKY OR BRANDY,

or in fact any other article in common use, and ought to be used in every family. Everybody should give it a trial. It is a new thing, only been in use about one year, yet it has already gained a great name and a wonderful sale, and whoever once tries it will always recommend it to their friends. It is peculiarly pleasant, even delicious, and any one would be crazy to take whisky, &c., if he can get the Wine of Life. It is for sale by druggists everywhere, in quart bottles. Price One Dollar. We challenge the world to produce a purer, cheaper, and nicer article than

Warner's Vinum Vitæ, OR WINE OF LIFE.

[illegible]

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY authority of a special Act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 16, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give a

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

AT

Louisville, Ky.,

ON

Tuesday, October 31, 1871,

Under the direction of the best Musical Talent that can be procured.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION

$10, EACH, IN CURRENCY.

Each ticket will have attached to it four coupons of the denomination of $2 50 each. The holder of an entire ticket will be entitled to admission to the concert and to the whole amount of the gift awarded to it by lot. The holder of each coupon will be entitled to admission to the concert and to one-fourth of the amount of such gift as may be awarded to it.

To provide funds for this Grand Concert, and for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, 100,000 Tickets will be sold at $10 each, Currency.

The Citizens' Bank of Kentucky

Is Treasurer and Depository.

Immediately after the Concert the sum of

$550,000 IN CURRENCY

Will be distributed by lot to the holders of Tickets in the following

GIFTS,

VIZ:

One Grand Gift of	$100,000
One Gift of	25,000
One Gift of	20,000
One Gift of	19,000
One Gift of	18,000
One Gift of	17,000
One Gift of	16,000
One Gift of	15,000
One Gift of	14,000
One Gift of	13,000
One Gift of	12,000
One Gift of	11,000
One Gift of	10,000
One Gift of	9,000
One Gift of	8,000
One Gift of	7,000
One Gift of	6,000
One Gift of	5,000
One Gift of	4,000
One Gift of	3,000
One Gift of	2,000
One Grand Gift of	50,000
Ten Gifts of $1,000 each	10,000
Fifteen Gifts of $900 each	13,500
Eighteen Gifts of $800 each	14,400
Twenty Gifts of $700 each	14,000
Twenty-five Gifts of $600 each	15,000
Thirty Gifts of $500 each	15,000
Forty Gifts of $400 each	16,000
Forty-five Gifts of $300 each	13,500
Fifty Gifts of $200 each	10,000
446 Gifts of $100 each	44,600
721 Prizes in all	$550,000

After paying the expenses of the enterprise and making the distribution of the gifts, the balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the establishment of a

Free Library

in Louisville, to be called the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

By the provisions of the charter this library is to be forever free to the gratuitous use and enjoyment of every citizen, and it is the purpose of the trustees to raise a fund sufficient to secure a suitable building, to place in it books enough to form the nucleus of a magnificent library, and to so endow it as to enable it to buy the current publications as they come out, and to be self-sustaining. The concert and distribution will take place under the immediate supervision of the trustees named in the act of incorporation, who are as follows:

TRUSTEES.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Ky.
HENRY WATTERSON, Editor Courier-Journal.
W. N. HALDEMAN, President Courier-Journal Co.
BENJAMIN CASSEDAY, of the Daily Commercial.
GEO. P. DOERN, Proprietor Anzeiger.
R. M. McCARTY, of the Daily Ledger.
J. S. CAIN, Clerk Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
M. W. CLUSKY, Author Political Text Book.
R. T. DURRETT, of the Louisville Bar.

The trustees will be assisted by the following well-known and eminent citizens of Kentucky, who have consented to be present at the concert and to superintend the drawing and distribution of gifts:

SUPERVISORS.

Hon. H. J. STITES, Judge Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chancellor Louisville Chancery Court.
Hon. H. W. BRUCE, Judge Jefferson Circuit Court.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor of Louisville.
Hon. B. J. WEBB, Senator of Kentucky.
Col. G. C. WHARTON, U. S. District Attorney.
Col. PHIL LEE, Pros. Att'y Ninth Judicial District.
Gen. J. T. BOYLE, President N., H. & E. R. R.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Med. University Louisville.
Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Proprietor Galt House.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late Member Congress.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Tobacco and Cotton Broker.

The holders of tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid on presentation at the office in Louisville, Ky. Tickets will be for sale at the office in Louisville on the

First of July, 1871.

A liberal discount will be allowed when 100, 500, or 1,000 tickets are purchased in a lot. All orders accompanied by remittances will be promptly attended to and the tickets returned by mail registered or by express, as ordered. Newspapers desiring this advertisement will send their terms by June 15th. Until the tickets are ready for sale, or further notice, all communications can be addressed to

R. T. DURRETT, Pres't Public Library of Kentucky, No. 165 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

[illegible]

WANTED.

$150 A MONTH! EMPLOYMENT! EXTRA INDUCEMENTS! A PREMIUM HORSE and WAGON for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years, to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced, licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo. ja25 w1y

FOR SALE.

Public Sale 22d July, 1871.

I WILL offer at public sale, on the premises, on the 22d day of July, 1871, the LAND formerly belonging to Aaron F. Smith, deceased, situated half a mile south of the town of Paradise, on Green river, and containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared, and all under good fencing. Good orchard, and is a part of the celebrated Airdrie coal fields of Muhlenburg county, Ky., lately belonging to Robert A. Alexander, deceased, and now owned by General Buell; are [illegible], and abound with coal and iron, mineral and timber. The farm is capable of being made a desirable residence, and is convenient to churches and school-houses, and surrounded by an intelligent and enterprising community. To be sold together or in parcels to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-third cash; the balance in 1 and 2 years. PRESLEY SMITH.

Paradise, Ky., May 4, 1871. my17 w10

WINTERSMITH'S IODIZED Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.

FOR THE CURE OF

All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Boils, Erysipelas,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Sore Eyes,
Syphilis,	Scald-Head,
Mercurial Diseases,	Tetter Affections,
Dyspepsia,	General Debility,
Costiveness,	Low Spirits,
Liver Complaint,	Female Complaints,
Loss of Appetite,	&c.

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia, containing in solution a [illegible] of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar added to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drug; for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root, if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the efforts to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound

is that it contains the medicinal principles of both Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,

and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession.

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used does not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken,

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE!

containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians. Price, $1 00 per bottle; six bottles for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

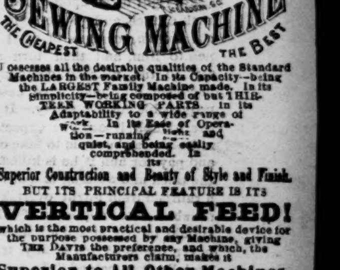
WINTERSMITH'S *IODIZED* Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier!

PREPARED BY

C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.

☞ For sale by all druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.



It possesses all the desirable qualities of the Standard Machines in the market. In its Capacity—being the LARGEST Family Machine made. In its simplicity—being composed of but THIRTEEN WORKING PARTS. In its Adaptability to a wide range of work. In its Ease of Operation—running light and quiet, and being easily comprehended. In its Superior Construction and Beauty of Style and Finish. BUT ITS PRINCIPAL FEATURE IS ITS

VERTICAL FEED!

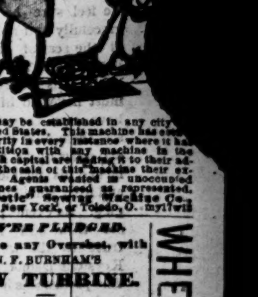
which is the most practical and desirable device for the purpose possessed by any Machine, giving THE DAVIS the preference, and which, the Manufacturers claim, makes it

Superior to All Other Machines.

THE DAVIS has been before the public nearly Ten Years, and, unlike other Machines, has not been puffed into notoriety, but in a quiet way has earned [illegible] account of its many desirable qualities a great reputation on account of [illegible].

☞ Agents are desired in every county in the United States and Canadas, not already occupied, to whom the most liberal terms known to the trade will be given. Address THE DAVIS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, of Watertown, N. Y. Branch office 163 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O. ap12 wcow13

"DOMESTIC"



The whole world challenged to produce a Family Sewing Machine that will sew as light and as heavy; light running and easily operated. The best machine to use, the easiest to sell. The most durable—will last a life-time. Lock-stitch noiseless, attachments unequaled. A good business may be established in any city or town in the United States. This machine has established its superiority in every instance where it has come in competition with any machine in the market. Men with capital are finding it to their advantage to make the sale of this machine their exclusive business. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Machines guaranteed as represented. Address "Domestic" Sewing Machine Co., 96 Chambers st., New York, or Toledo, O. my1 w1y

WATER WHEEL

POWER PLEDGED. Equal to any Overshot, with N. F. BURNHAM'S **NEW TURBINE.**

☞ Illustrated, Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, for 1871, sent free by N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pennsylvania. ap12 w1m

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

A sure cure for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Free to all [illegible]. Address Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Seventh and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAS been thoroughly renovated, painted, and newly furnished by GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Penn., and Columbia House, Cape May, N. J. ap8 w

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Barren.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. Pub. Ins.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents at three cents per copy.

SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

Devoted to News and Literature, and issued every Sunday morning.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, when delivered in city	2 50

The Daily Courier-Journal, including Sunday issue, by mail, $14 00 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 50 a year.

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers. After one full club has been made up, additions from time to time may be made singly at the same rate.

Payments Always to be Made in Advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or bank drafts or checks or by express. We wish it distinctly understood that *we will not be responsible* for money lost in its transmission to us by mail.

Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

Address

COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY,
120 and 122 West Jefferson street,
Louisville, Ky.

Proceedings of lodges or meetings on the death of individuals, or pertaining to matters not of general public interest, and obituary notices must be paid for as advertisements. No attention will be paid such communications unless accompanied by the money.

Notice to Subscribers.

In making remittances for subscriptions or advertising, always, when practicable, send drafts or checks or postoffice orders. When these cannot be procured, send the money, but always in a *registered letter*. We wish it distinctly understood we will not be responsible for money lost in its transmission to us by mail, unless it is in a duly registered letter.

The Presbyterian Reformed Synod, which met in Philadelphia the other day, resolved, among other things, that "the present condition of France in general, as desolated by the storm of war, and of the city of Paris in particular, as now drenched by the blood of her own citizens, is a righteous retribution for the martyrdoms of St. Bartholomew's day." And yet St. Bartholomew's day occurred some three hundred years ago. "ADAM was my grandfather," said ARTEMUS WARD, "but, then, I can't weep over his tomb. He has been dead too lengthy."

Now that the canvass is fairly begun, we trust that our friends in every part of the State will keep us advised of its progress. We shall, of course, send our reporters out upon occasions of general interest. At this moment we have correspondents with the candidates for Governor and with Mr. BECK. As other notables may enter the field we shall provide for them. But there are many out-of-the-way places which cannot be reached, and we trust that they will not allow themselves to be neglected or ignored. We shall be glad to receive terse and well-written letters from every quarter, giving us the spirit and import of the canvass.

Mrs. LAURA FAIR, the murderer of CRITTENDEN in San Francisco, has been denied a new trial, and on Saturday last she was sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of July next. She was attended on the occasion by her strong-minded female friends, who are said to have made a very ostentatious display of their sympathy for the prisoner; one of them, Mrs. EMILY PITT STEVENS, denouncing the reporters to their faces for the manner in which they had reported the trial. The interests of the sex would not suffer very materially, perhaps, if some of these foolish women would consent to hang a while in Mrs. FAIR's place. It is terrible that a representative of Heaven's last best gift should be brought to the gallows, no matter what her crime may be, but there seems to be no help for it in this instance. It is believed that the Governor will grant neither pardon nor commutation of sentence, and that the poor woman, whom all, while they condemn, must pity from the very bottom of their hearts, must atone for her crime on the scaffold.

Sometime since a citizen of Iowa, while walking on a railroad track, was run over and killed by a passing train, and his widow brought suit against the road to recover damages to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars—the average value, we presume, of the common run of husbands. In his charge to the jury the judge who tried the case said: "No man has a right to go upon a railroad track in such a place, and go along in a state of abstraction, careless of what might happen to him, and then turn around and say to the railroad company, however negligent they may have been, you are responsible for my safety. If he is careless himself, it can't be expected that the railroads can be made to take care of him, and pay for him if he is killed. Being on the track and walking in a direction where a railroad train might overtake him, reasonable care required of him that he should be vigilant and watchful to discover the approach of any train, and especially from behind." To say that judge's head is level would be to employ a vulgar expression—a thing we never do; but his head *is* level, nevertheless. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

We want to offer "a pipeful of Kentucky tobacco" to JOHN FORSYTH as a calumet of peace. He has at last come round all right, and we call attention to the fact not in the way of a taunt, but for the sake of congratulation and conciliation. If we have ever said anything to wound his feelings personally, we take back every word of it. Certain it is, we never entertained any personal ill-will. A more accomplished, a more sincere, and, at times, a more obstinate, man does not live. Had he occupied our chair, however (a chair we feel sure he would fill much more gracefully and abler than we do), instead of the seat of thorns which Radicalism has provided for every public man in Alabama, his sagacity and enlightenment must have led him to see things as we have seen them. But no matter. He sees them now even through the glooms and mists of the misgovernment to which he and his people have been consigned, and from which they are but just emerging. As events proceed he and they will see them still more clearly. So a truce to the wars of the roses. The Keystone Democracy have led off finely. The pardonable indisposition to follow the lead of a newspaper like the COURIER-JOURNAL, or a politician like VALLANDIGHAM, is obviated by the action of the organized Democracy of a great State, the pride and glory of ancient Democracy and the hope of the Democracy of the present day. All of us can follow when Pennsylvania leads. May we not, whilst following that noble old chieftain, throw our asperities, along with other dead issues, into the ditch on either side of the line of march?

"The higher and more intelligent classes in the South," says the Chicago Post, "have not a word to say about the 'despotism of the Government.'" No; high and intelligent as they are, they feel that they cannot do the subject justice.

The State Central Committee.

We have carefully read what we suppose to be the official defense of the Central Committee, which appeared in the Frankfort Yeoman of Tuesday, and we regard it as one of the most unsatisfactory attempts at special pleading that we have ever witnessed. The committee must know, and if they do not know it they must be made to learn, that they are the servants, not the masters, of the people. It is their province to register the will of the sovereign people when it is clearly manifest, and not to be a stumbling block in the people's way. In speaking of the Central Committee the Yeoman says: "It makes little difference to that body how warmly its action may be dissented from, or how much they may be abused by any one for what they have thought best to do."

This may be all very true, but the people, we imagine, are as independent as the Central Committee, and if they believe, as we feel assured every unprejudiced man does believe, that Major GRANT received a majority of all the votes cast in the convention, they will elect him Register of the Land Office in spite of all the central committees in Christendom.

Now what are the facts in this case? In the hurry and confusion of the last hours of the convention its clerk, Col. CHRISMAN, made a mere clerical error in summing up the votes cast for Register of the Land Office whereby Mr. DAWSON was declared the nominee. Other gentlemen had kept a tally of the vote, and Col. CHRISMAN, upon his return home, having heard that doubts were expressed of the correctness of the vote as announced, carefully re-examined the register of votes, and, finding out his mistake, honestly and like a man acknowledged his mistake, and announced the fact to the Democracy of the whole State that in reality Maj. GRANT was the nominee of the convention, most earnestly expressing the hope at the same time that his unintentional error might not result to GRANT's prejudice.

Upon the publication of Colonel CHRISMAN's card, Mr. DAWSON declined the nomination, and we all supposed that this Land-Office muddle was then at an end, and that the Central Committee would at once not only consult the harmony but the expressed wishes of the party by filling up the ticket with the name of Major GRANT. For reasons best known to themselves they did not see fit to do this, and certainly have given no satisfactory reasons for their action, so contrary to all former usage. The case which the Yeoman cites to justify the action of the committee is, in point of fact, most conclusive against them. In justifying the action of the committee the Yeoman says:

> They remembered that on a former occasion in the history of the party, twenty years or more ago, when the Central Committee filled a vacancy under circumstances, when there was no such feeling as had been engendered by this complication, there grew up a bitterness which resulted in the defeat of the candidate put forth, and led to a division in the party, which it took years to heal, and which, in fact, only disappeared with the death of the principal actors

From the date referred to we presume that the Yeoman alludes to the time when the Central Committee, with the distinguished JAMES GUTHRIE at its head, put in nomination the Hon. LAZARUS POWELL for the office of Governor, in place of the Hon. LYNN BOYD, who declined the nomination. Now, what are the facts connected with this case? The committee in the end was most triumphantly sustained. The Democratic party was then in what appeared an almost hopeless minority, and the great JOHN J. CRITTENDEN was the standard-bearer of the Whig party in Kentucky. Then, and under such circumstances, no Democrat could hope for success; but POWELL bore himself as gallantly as ever chevalier bore himself in any contest, and won such eclat and distinction in that celebrated campaign that the Whigs saw disaster in the future, and in three years after LAZARUS W. POWELL was elected Governor of this proud Commonwealth—the first Democrat who for thirty years had ever been elected to that office. In attempting to bolster up the committee we think the Yeoman made a sad blunder in referring to this case. Time has proved that the action of Mr. GUTHRIE and his colleagues was both wise and manly, and at this late period we did not think there could be found a man in the State to condemn it.

We had understood that the editor of the Yeoman, in the first place, had dissented most decidedly from the action taken by the majority of the committee, but it seems that he is of the opinion that the majority of that body must be sustained whether right or wrong. Here we must differ from him. Let justice be done though the heavens fall. It is no longer controverted or denied that Major GRANT received a majority of all the votes cast in the State Convention for Register of the Land Office, and this fact being conceded by all, we feel perfectly assured and satisfied that he will be triumphantly elected at the approaching August election.

The Last Campaign and the Next.

The Democracy of Ohio have planted themselves bravely on the platform of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and what is called "the new departure," but what is really nothing but an expression of sound sense, is a fixed fact. We now begin to see light indeed. The prospect brightens with the approach of the Presidential year.

The Democratic campaign of 1868 was fought out upon an advanced line of antagonism to reconstruction. The platform was a bold one and the spirit that begat it was fearless. Governor SEYMOUR made an acceptable nominee and ran as good a race as could have been run by any one; whilst General BLAIR was the favorite of the field. There was no election law to hedge the ballot-box with Radical bayonets. There was no Kuklux act giving the President authority to suppress the writ of *habeas corpus*. The White House was occupied by a friend and not by a candidate for re-election. Everybody participated in the canvass. No one was excluded or repressed; and from WADE HAMPTON as from CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, from FORREST as from PENDLETON, from TOOMBS as from DOOLITTLE, from Northern Democrats and from Southern Democrats, came one spontaneous and intrepid voice of denunciation. The most ultra and red-hot Democrat could not complain of the tone and temper with which the party went into the fight and came out of it.

Yet we were beaten. In spite of the fair chance we had of a fair election, in spite of the experimental state of the reconstruction acts, in spite of the untested nature of public opinion, in spite of the hope and courage which warmed and cheered us in the conflict, we were beaten. We have now had two years to consider the matter. During those two years the issues which we made have either passed out of existence by statute limitation and exist no longer in any shape or else they have become parts of the Federal Constitution. During those two years the White House has been filled by a Radical President, whom Congress has invested with autocratic and martial powers, and who is a candidate for re-election. Why were we defeated in 1868? That question answered will furnish a clew to victory in 1872.

We think the answer is simple and easy. The prevailing sentiment of the North is a war sentiment. The fires of civil feud have not died out. The people of the North feel that, having overcome the South in battle, the South should not resume control of the Government on terms of its own dictation. The South dictated the Democratic platform in 1868. It laid down the allignment of the campaign and gave tone to the combat. That allignment was advanced; that tone was defiant; and both were mistakes. Instead of a violent policy, the policy for us was one of conciliation or of total abstinence. If we entered the lists at all we should have entered them as pacificators, not as belligerents. As belligerents we had been beaten. As belligerents we were powerless. We took the very course we should not have taken, and that produced a reaction against us. It consolidated the Republicans. It affronted the obstinate and frightened the timid and reduced us to the straightout Democratic vote, which was a minority.

Shall we learn nothing from the lesson? Our situation at this moment is more perilous and desperate than it was the time preceding the New York convention of 1868, and we cannot surely afford to make any more mistakes. But we are in a fair way to be involved in a first-class mistake. A new convert, like CAMPBELL of Ohio, aided by two or three over-zealous newspapers, is capable of doing fatal injury to all our interests.

The other day the Savannah Republican complained that the Northern Democrats lack backbone, and gave us a very heroic homily on pluck. In what do the Northern Democrats lack backbone? Did they lack it in 1868, when they allowed us to make a platform for them and fought it out against crushing majorities with backbones of cast-iron? Have they lacked backbone during ten years of persecution, disaster and gloom? But the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, catching up the assertion of the Republican, goes further and says:

> If we wish to be free we must not lean on others, but strike the first blow. GOD will help those who help themselves. If we of the South are citizens of the Government our voice should be heard and heeded in the formation and expression of its policy and legislation, and that voice, feeble though it be, should never sound the suppressed notes and whispers of slaves or hypocrites. Let us resist by tongue and pen, if not by sword, the first and last and every invasion of our rights under the Constitution.

What does the Sun mean by "striking the first blow?" Its language is meaningless, or else it is revolutionary. We know that it is mere headless, hifalutin, tall writing that means nothing at all; but as quoted by the Radicals in the North and coming from the South, it is made to mean the worst that its exaggerated tone implies.

We are charged with revolutionary purposes, and just such passages are cited to prove them. Of course "GOD helps those who help themselves." But how shall we help ourselves? Is it helping ourselves to talk vaguely about "striking the first blow?" Is it helping ourselves to make factious war on the only friends we have at the North? The Sun speaks of our rights "under the Constitution." But the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments are parts of that Constitution. Does the Sun appeal to them? Does it accept them at all? If it does why leave the inference that it does not? It it does not how is it going to get rid of them, and what force is there in an appeal to the Constitution with an open reservation against three of its articles? This method of helping ourselves seems to us a sure way to destroying the last hope we have of restoring free and constitutional government administered in a just, peaceful and national spirit.

The fight is to be fought in the North. If we cannot carry Pennsylvania and Indiana we are defeated. Now, who should judge as to the issues to be made, the editor of the Savannah Republican and the editor of the Columbus Sun or the Democratic leaders and journals of the North and Northwest?

Jefferson Davis.

The Memphis Appeal is much afraid that somebody is going to muzzle Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and, warming itself with the suggestion, it delivers a characteristically heroic, hifalutin and absurd homily on honor, manhood, chivalry, Bohemianism and the Radical party. A want of soberness, like a want of decency, is commonly believed to be a want of sense, and the style and tone of the Appeal are seldom either sober or decent; but in this matter its habitual inebriety is joined to an unusual lack of discernment. That it should lash itself into a fury about nothing would surprise no one, if the subject of its noble rage had any chance of imposing upon the ignorance of the groundlings, whose delectation, at a reasonable admission fee, seems to be the professional mission of this lofty journalistic acrobat. But it happens that Mr. DAVIS is not playing martyr just now, and that the notion of very ordinary people is that his cue lies not in that direction. So we do not see how the Appeal is to make even on its gush of irrelevant and ridiculous sentiment.

That Mr. DAVIS has a right to speak—a right to speak freely, a right to speak when and where he pleases—is quite as unquestioned as that he has recently indulged that right in a needless and foolish manner. On three separate occasions—at Selma, Augusta and Atlanta—Mr. DAVIS appeared upon balconies and spoke. Much in what he said, and very much in what he did not say, strikes us as having been singularly unfortunate. In truth, a man occupying the exceptional position of Mr. DAVIS is only truly discreet and truly dignified when he keeps his mouth shut; and, with every possible inclination to treat him with the courtesy due his misfortunes, we confess that we are not disposed to be ceremonious in giving him the blunt assurance that he had better let the spectacular business alone.

The Memphis Appeal takes a different view of it. According to its wisdom, history will suffer if Mr. DAVIS does not gabble. One is led to urge that, if this be true, it is better that history should suffer than that we should suffer; that it were better Mr. DAVIS himself should suffer than that great practical interests should be sacrificed to his ill-timed reappearance upon the stage. But the fear is unfounded. Neither history nor Mr. DAVIS will suffer by the reticence of the latter. Nothing that Mr. DAVIS can say is likely to affect the estimation in which he is held by his contemporaries, and the materials of history, which are abundant, will hardly be enriched by the few and vague scraps of oratory which fell from his lips on the three occasions specified. In his case silence is decorum and obscurity is dignity. He should emulate the conduct of his lieutenants, and cultivate the manly spirit of a LEE and the gentlemanly circumspection of a BRECKINRIDGE. He has had his day. He is come now to be an old man. It is not for us to sit in judgment to defend him or to criticise him. Whilst he was held captive he seemed to represent us all; to be, in some sort, a hostage for the South; and then it was our duty to stand by him, for his cause was our cause. And so we did stand by him. He is no longer in peril of his life. He is no longer a prisoner. He is free to go where he lists, and he might go to Boston and speak as safely and as sure of an audience as elsewhere on the continent. We do not understand that he is an applicant for sympathy, or that he needs succor. The record of his career has been made up. He has filled a great place in affairs, and cannot hope, and, we should think, cannot desire to re-enter public life. Why, then, should he emerge from a retirement that ought to be grateful, and is certainly imposing, for the purpose of exhibiting himself before curious and gaping multitudes?

We say nothing of the political significance which is sure to be attached to the utterances of Mr. DAVIS. He may be honestly as indifferent to the Democratic party as the Memphis Appeal, which devotes itself exclusively to the work of trying to mislead the Southern people and fabricating campaign material for the Radicals. The Democratic party may and will, we trust, survive the indiscretions of those who cannot fairly be claimed to be Democrats, and, along with the rest, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and the Memphis Appeal. We would therefore have neither restrained on our account. As for the newspaper, it can do no further harm, and its excesses are only likely to act in future as antidotes. But as for Mr. DAVIS, we have a personal interest in him and could wish it possible to impress him with the impropriety and unwisdom of the recent displays of himself on considerations which do not rise out of current politics or relate to partisan concerns. He is not the best advocate for the South, nor his own best advocate; and hotel balconies and peripatetic outgivings are out of season and out of character. They do not accord with the position of Mr. DAVIS or with the times. They serve only to give his enemies a chance to drag him through the mire and to strike h is friends over his prostrate and bedrabbled form. They are the belongings of the noisy politician and are unworthy of a great and unfortunate man, who whilst he lives should stand, like a beautiful and broken monument, a symbol of the sorrow and the heroism of the South—calm, self-poised and not ashamed, but silent.

Mr. DAVIS, in his anxiety about history, should not forget himself. He should not forget the young soldier that delighted the manhood of the North and South when he led the Mississippians at Buena Vista. He should not forget the brilliant young statesman who delighted even his adversaries as a Senatorial debater. He should not forget the War Secretary who found the military establishment a mob and left it an institution. He should not forget the leader of a great revolution, the head of great armies, the chief of a great confederacy, the hero of a lost cause. The past is secure to Mr. DAVIS, and he cannot afford to degrade it or himself by unseemly and unseasonable appearances, by emanations of useless regret, by displays that look like vanity, by words that sound like whining, or by any course that does not realize the self-possession, the sobriety and the confidence of the thorough gentleman and hero, who knows that in the long run his motives and his actions will receive full justice from his fellow-men.

He may be sure that this is the feeling of the Southern people. No one dreams of muzzling him. There is no gag law to say him nay. The enemies of himself and his country want him to speak as often and as freely as he will. His words are grist to their mill. But he will not always. The chivalry which he has studied,—the image of that perfect manhood which he has worshiped through all his days,—are types of repression in misfortune, of self-control, of gallantry that is sunny, strong and patient. Let not Mr. DAVIS be seduced by the coarse eggings on of a bilious and distempered press or excited by the hootings of a rabble of brutish sight-seers. There is, among many things, a gentler influence to be considered,—the sweet illusions which the womanhood of the South has introduced into the nursery. If Mr. DAVIS would be a hero with the children—a hero with posterity—the hero of a household fairy tale, bedewed with tears, sanctified by blood, animated by a glory in which each little one has an inherited portion,—he had better have done with balconies and drums and fifes and drunken brawlers that do no credit to the cause he led and lost. He should seek to stand behind the mist which is slowly gathering between the past and the future. It is, as it were, a decent drapery, which conceals his faults and only shows his virtues.

The Internationale.

It seems certain that a victory of the Communists in Paris would have been followed by similar Communistic outbreaks in different parts of Europe. The socialistic society, L'Internationale, was the center of the Parisian insurrection. Its headquarters were in the metropolis of France, and many persons have, until lately, supposed that its operations were confined to that city. But, unlike most of the socialistic societies of Europe, which work like the Internationale for a complete annihilation of all ranks and distinctions, the abolition of all religious services, and the redistribution of property, and which confine their agitations to their respective countries, the Internationale had the establishment of a universal republic with a general Communistic government for its object. It had established branches in all parts of Europe, and their agents, working on the minds of the discontented and poorer classes, spreading their venom wherever an unfortunate man was chafing under the strokes of misfortune or the oppression of local tyrants. There are, unfortunately, only too many men, who, filled with hatred of the world, lend a willing ear to the words of these incendiary agents, and so this dark society counts an immense number of adherents, and their organization extends over the whole world, like that of the Jesuits, whose motto, "The end justifies the means," they seem to have adopted.

The Internationale is in close alliance with all the different labor unions of Europe, and the success of the Parisian revolution would have been the signal for similar scenes in London, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid and the other European capitals. The principal efforts, next to France, were, however, directed to Spain, where the incapable and unpopular government of King AMADEUS presented them with an excellent field of operations. More than a year ago the number of Spanish members of the Internationale was estimated at about a hundred thousand, and the terrible agitations of the society must have swelled its ranks by this time to double that number.

It seems to have been the programme to revolutionize the departments in the South of France by agents from Spain, and, while the Communists of Paris engaged the French army near the capital, to make an invasion into France from the other side of the Pyrenees, which was to create another army of insurgents in the rear of the Legitimist troops, and, marching on Versailles, liberate Paris. France once in the hands of the Communists, a rising was to take place in Spain, and the royal government to be expelled with the aid of France. Both countries would then have formed one State under the paternal government of The Internationale—that is so say, both countries would have been in the hands of as graceless a gang of scoundrels and ruffians as ever went unhung. This beautiful plan failed, however, on account of the good sense which the populations of the French rural districts showed in rejecting all the incendiary proclamations of the agents of the conspiracy, and in frustrating every attempt made by those bandits to incite insurrections against the Republican Government at Versailles. The arrests made in France called the attention of the Spanish Government to the secret machinations of this society, and a number of measures were adopted against them. But, perhaps, nobody in the world has been so benefited by them as the Spanish King. The scenes of horror enacted at Paris have inspired the people of Spain with an intense disgust of the advocates of Red Republicanism, and, as it appears that the chief leaders of the Spanish Opposition are also prominent members of the Internationale, the chances of the young King have risen a hundred per cent by this discovery. The Atlantic cable—which is always characterized by an immense mass of details and contradictions on subjects of minor importance, frequently bringing long and tedious editorials of European journals that have no more importance and no greater standing than some of our smaller country newspapers—has totally neglected to inform us of the important events that have occurred in this regard in Spain. And yet they are in the most intimate connection with the events that have taken place at Paris. On more than one occasion the Spanish Republican, CASTELAR, the leader of the Spanish Opposition, had given vent to his sympathy for the Commune of Paris, and had thereby estranged from the Republican cause the great mass of the Spanish people, who see in the gang that ruled at Paris only the apes of the men who finally deluged Spain and all Europe with blood. This feeling grew still more in intensity when in several provincial towns of Spain Communistic outbreaks occurred, during which processions of ragamuffins marched through the streets demanding a general distribution of property; but all these events were of minor importance to those enacted at Madrid on the 2d of May. That day is celebrated in the Spanish capital as the anniversary of the horrible massacre of the citizens by the soldiers of MURAT. The monument erected to their memory is on that day decorated with flowers, speeches are made, and other ceremonies take place. With the characteristic folly which the Communists have shown in all their movements, they organized a demonstration against this celebration, which they declared in direct conflict with the sentiments of fraternity which ought to unite the French and the Spaniards. A meeting of the Internationale was held at their hall, and after resolutions to that effect had been drawn up, the orators, some of whom were the Republican leaders, expressed their sympathies for the Commune of Paris in the strongest terms. After these speeches had been made a procession of Communists marched through the streets, shouting and proclaiming their doctrines. This was too much for the people of Madrid. The citizens of the Spanish capital are not so sluggish and cowardly as the shop-keepers of Paris, and there are in Madrid comparatively few of the dangerous elements used by the demagogues of the French capital. Filled with intense indignation at the band of fanatics who wished to establish the same reign of terror in Madrid that has but so lately deluged the streets of Paris with blood, the excitable Spaniards did not wait for them to proceed to acts of violence. A large crowd of citizens, mostly composed of merchants and the better class of mechanics, armed with canes, attacked the procession of the Internationale, and dispersed it in a few minutes. The crowd then marched to the hall of the Communists, and a perfect chase for them ensued through the streets. The Government finally had to come to their rescue, and protect them against the irate citizens.

This has finished the great Internationale in Spain, and we hope that the other branches of the society may take warning from this failure, more ignominious, if not so bloody and terrible as that at Paris, and we may expect that Europe will at last find some rest from the intrigues of these revolutionists and conspirators who do greater harm to the cause of republicanism than all the tyrants of Europe combined; for they misuse the holy name of liberty in order to plunge the nations into a slavery of the most revolting sort, and to commit, in her name, countless crimes against God and humanity.

☞ An exchange says: "KATE BOYD, of Cincinnati, knocked her lover head over heels into the street last Wednesday, because she caught him showing her photograph to a crowd of young men on the steps of a saloon." We should think that a young lady who goes to the steps of a saloon could very well afford to let her lover show her photograph wherever and to whomsoever he pleased.

☞ An old gentleman recently died in Boston of whom it is said that "he was noted for his benevolence, but he always stipulated in making his gifts that his name should not be mentioned in connection therewith." This leads us to fear that Boston has violated a long-established rule, and produced one true Christian at least.

☞ HORACE GREELEY was in Memphis the other day, and delivered a lecture there. He was treated very kindly by the press of the city, and all they ask of him in return is that whenever they may hereafter have occasion to call upon him for satisfaction, he will stand right square up and give it to them like a man.

☞ It is certainly a magnificent tribute to the manner in which General GRANT has hurled himself into the confidence of the American people, that he has never yet been charged with having sold the copy of the Washington Treaty which so prematurely appeared in some of the newspapers.

☞ A Chicago editor says, "Paris filled with armies is but a volcano, ready at any moment to explode and devastate the world." A man who entertains such a belief as that ought to exchange his clothes for corrosive sublimate and go in search of a world that exploding volcanoes cannot devastate.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal says of the Washington Treaty, that "upon the administration of General GRANT it sheds an additional luster." We are rejoiced to hear this, for if there is anything on earth that needs additional luster, it is the administration of General GRANT.

☞ CARL SCHURZ says he "considers it one of the most pressing needs of our days that we should return to the sound practice of constitutional government." Mr. SCHURZ is quite right. We ought to return; but just think what a confoundedly long way we would have to go.

☞ A New York journal declares that "the Federal Government, as administered by the Radical party, is simply a machine for the plunder of the people." And it may be added that there never was a machine that performed its work more constantly or more effectually.

☞ Lord COWPER, the step-son of the late Lord PALMERSTON, was recently married in London to an American lady. Cow., as we presume his intimate friends call him for short, has an income of £140,000, but if his wife is the girl we take her to be, he won't find the amount any too much.

☞ Wisconsin is overrun with wild pigeons. Thousands of millions of them have gone there to build their nests. It is estimated that if they were to settle down in such numbers upon Rhode Island or Delaware, they would swallow the State in about fifteen minutes.

☞ The Rochester Union says "the United States Senate must look to its laurels." This advice should have been given to some of the members last winter, when they came so near sacrificing the laurels of the Senate for the bays of San Domingo.

☞ An exchange says: "The United States Circuit Court at Topeka has decided that the title of JAMES F. JOY to the Cherokee neutral lands, in Kansas, is perfect and unassailable." Then those lands, if not things of beauty, are at least JOY's forever.

☞ An exchange declares that "forbearance with the Administration has ceased to be a virtue." This is a pity, for the forbearance with which we have all treated the Administration is the only virtue it has ever had anything to do with.

☞ The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says: "Our sense of propriety has received a fearful shock." We would hardly have supposed that so small a thing could have received any sort of a shock.

☞ Gen. GRANT is charged with sending costly bouquets to one or more young ladies of the Treasury Department. The charge is a very absurd one. Gen. GRANT receives costly presents, but never gives them.

☞ A weekly paper called the Solomon Valley Settler and edited by WOODEN H. STEELE has recently been started at Minneapolis, Kansas. Amore Wooden-headed concern we have certainly never known.

☞ The Chicago Post says: "It ordinarily takes a very small subject to get up a large fight." Yes, but very small subjects do not always get up large fights, or why have you never done it yourself?

☞ With the adjournment of Congress all the Kuklux outrages ceased. It is astonishing what a fine moral effect the adjournment of that body generally has upon the people of the South.

☞ "General GRANT's public acts," says the Chicago Republican, "are legitimate subjects for criticism." True; but unfortunately they are seldom legitimate in any other respect.

☞ The Chicago Republican says: "The Devil is dead." We didn't suppose anybody in Chicago believed there was any devil to die.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

What Louisville Has Been Doing the Past Seven Months.

A Large Increase in Receipts and Sales.

POINTS FOR PLANTERS.

A comparison of the tobacco trade of Louisville for the month of May, 1871, and for the seven months of the current year, beginning Nov. 1, 1870, with the same month in 1870, and the same length of time of the previous year, will show some facts deserving serious and earnest consideration, especially on the part of the planters. For this reason time has been taken to obtain the statistics bearing on this point, and as many correlative facts as were attainable at present.

First, however, a brief review of the actual condition of the market may be pertinent. The receipts have been comparatively light, consequent on the fact that farmers generally have been busy setting out plants. Prices have advanced fully ½c per lb., and on some grades are higher now than at any time last year. The following quotations will serve better than any general statement to show the actual status:

QUOTATIONS.

	Light.	Heavy.
Common sound lugs	$4 75@5 25	$5 25@5 75
Good sound lugs	5 25@5 75	5 75@6 50
Common sound leaf	5 75@6 75	6 50@7 50
Medium sound leaf	7 00@8 00	7 50@8 50
Good sound leaf	8 00@9 00	8 50@9 50
Fine sound leaf	9 00@10 00	9 50@10 50

The stock on hand at the close of transactions May 31, 1871, was 4,985 hhds; at the same time in 1870, 4,915 hhds. Both receipts and sales were less for the last month than for May, 1870, while the total receipts and sales for the seven months are largely in excess of 1870. But these facts, with others equally interesting, will be seen in the comparative statements given below.

The receipts of tobacco at the six warehouses compare as follows in number of hhds:

Warehouses.	May 1870.	May 1871.	Nov. 1, '69, to M'y 31, '70	Nov. 1, '70, to M'y 31, '71
Boone	1,148	1,066	3,159	4,774
Farmers'	1,067	1,181	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth-st	1,183	881	4,350	3,995
Pickett	1,976	1,586	6,260	7,529
Planters'	421	501	984	2,017
Total	7,443	5,423	22,583	28,459

From this statement it is apparent that the receipts for May, 1870, exceeded those for May, 1871, by 1,010 hhds, while the total receipts from November 1, 1870, to May 31, 1871, exceed those of the corresponding period for 1870 by 5,870 hhds. It would appear from this showing that during the first half of the current year planters hurried their product into the market more rapidly than in 1870 by nearly 50 per cent., viz., for the first half of 1870, 15,140 hhds; 1871, 22,020 hhds.

The number of hogsheads sold during the same period, after deducting all rejections, is as follows:

Warehouse	May, 1870.	May, 1871.	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 31, '70	Nov. 1, 1870, to May 31, '71
Boone	1,135	1,007	3,4[illegible]	4,775
Farmers'	1,023	999	3,196	4,127
Louisville	1,446	1,091	4,912	5,869
Ninth-st	1,214	754	4,439	3,754
Pickett	1,848	1,257	6,461	7,300
Planters'	374	468	984	2,037
Total	7,050	5,276	23,397	27,742

From this statement, it is apparent that the sales for May, 1870, exceeded those for May, 1871, by 1,464 hhds, while the total sales from November 1, 1870, to May 31, 1871, exceed those of 1870 by 4,345 hhds.

The actual cash valuation, in dollars and cents, of the tobacco sold for the same periods will appear in the following statement:

Warehouses.	May, 1870.	May, 1871.
Boone	$141,140 62	$52,934 86
Farmers'	183,286 37	91,494 60
Louisville	186,219 10	93,756 64
Ninth-street	150,543 49	66,827 57
Pickett	228,786 58	108,972 75
Planters'	45,902 56	40,924 18
Total	$885,878 72	$454,910 00

Warehouses.	Nov. 1, '1869, May 31, '70.	Nov. 1, 1870, to May 31, '71.
Boone	$388,951 89	$345,492 41
Farmers'	876,617 90	369,118 24
Louisville	5[illegible]7,938 82	516,748 74
Ninth-street	515,883 19	328,806 23
Pickett	767,139 26	636,774 23
Planters'	116,538 40	175,417 98
Total	$2,683,[illegible]69 46	$2,372,351 78

Comparing the number of hogsheads sold in the previous table with the values as in this table, the average value per hog-head will be as follows: For the month of May, 1870, $125 83; May, 1871, $81 04; from November 1, '69, to May 31, '70, $114 67; from November 1, '70, to Mar 31, '71, $85 51.

Another comparison will show that the average monthly sale in 1870 was 3,342 hogsheads per month, and in 1871, 3,693 hogsheads per month, and yet the 3,963 hogsheads per month in 1871, as compared with the 3,342 hogsheads per month in 1870, produced less by $310,718, or an average of $44,388 per month.

Again, tobacco sold in May, 1870, for about 50 per cent. more per hogshead than in May, 1871, and for the seven months of 1870 for about 33 per cent. more per hogshead than for the seven months of 1871. It is apparent, then, that some very potent cause must have been in operation to bring about such a falling off [illegible] It may prove interesting to inquire into the probable cause or causes, if it be possible to discover them.

Statistics are not at hand to show how much effect may have been produced by the war in Europe, which did not begin in 1870 till about the 1st of July; but it is reasonable to suppose that there has been some decrease in the European demand—perhaps more in the quality of tobacco than in the quantity—but as the actual sales for 1871 show an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in quantity, there does not seem to be any adequate cause in that direction. If Europe did not take the usual quantity, or did take a poorer quality in about the usual quantity, a greater quantity must have been sold for consumption somewhere else. It is evident the general demand was increased, and, therefore, prices should have been nearly equal. Some of the decrease in values may be due to the anticipations of a large crop and a crowded market, but not more, perhaps, than about 10 per cent.

A general survey of the whole field leads to one of two conclusions—perhaps to both: First, that the quality was poorer, and second, that it was badly handled before being sent to the market. Which of these two causes was the more potent?

The crop of 1870 had the advantage of a better season than the average—in the start of the plant, the growth, the maturity and the housing—and while that crop may, by bare possibility, have lost something in quality on account of the season, the loss could have been but little. If this be true, then it follows that the principal cause may be found in the supposed fact that the plant was not properly handled in curing and prizing.

Evidently farmers were endeavoring largely to increase their crops, stimulated by the high prices prevailing for the crop of 1869, and consequently they set out a greater breadth of land. Then they must have pushed the plant into the drying-house, and out of it again, in great haste, before it was perfectly cured, that they might be first in the market.

The great point with the farmer, in order to receive reasonably good prices, should be to cure the plant as thoroughly as possible before prizing; because, if it has not been properly dried, when it arrives and is inspected, it will be forced on the market to prevent actual loss to the producer or shipper; so that the very haste to increase his profits proves the means of lessening them. There is so much depending on the proper curing of the plant, that some remarks on the subject will not only not be amiss, but may result in benefit to all concerned—the farmer, the broker, the manufacturer and the consumer.

There are four methods of curing resorted to, as follows: with open wood fires and smoke, with furnaces and flues filled with heated air and smoke and with air in its natural state, and with charcoal fumes. A too common method is with open fires of wood built in the drying house, the smoke having free access to every leaf in the building. The results of this method are an exceedingly uneven cure, because the lower ranks will be burned before the upper ones are dry; or, if burning is avoided, then a large part of the product in the house is taken down and prized before it is half dried. But this is not all. The smoke from the wood frequently used, green from the forest, gives the plant a bitter taste that very greatly injures its value, even should it be thoroughly and evenly dried.

The use of flues, filled with hot air, carried through the drying-house, is much better than the fire and smoke, because it inflicts no bitterness on the leaf, nor is there so much risk of overheating, especially if the flues are properly constructed and judiciously distributed through the building. Another advantage is that it enables the farmer to cure his crop in much less time than by the first or the third method.

A better process, however, is to permit the air, in its natural temperature, to do all the curing. The disadvantage in this method is the great length of time required to thoroughly dry. Its advantages are that it cures evenly, slowly and surely; it does not subject the plant to the risk of burning, nor does it impart any bitterness, but leaves the product in a pure, sweet condition, fully prepared for any climate and any demand. One great argument in its favor is that tobacco thus cured is worth, and will bring, one to three cents per lb more than if cured by the first or second process.

The fourth method is the use of charcoal fumes. The disadvantages are the risk of burning or too rapidly drying the lower ranks while the upper ones are not ready for prizing, and danger to health or life of the attendants from the fumes. Its advantages are that it is expeditious, and that, like saltpeter to meat, it imparts a good color and a sweet taste, especially valuable; besides, in a woodland region of country, the coal can be very easily prepared. Charcoal-cured tobacco is more valuable than any other, because, when carefully attended to, it is of better color, and in better condition than any other cure. All things considered, however, the air-cure is preferable, for its absence from risk, its evenness, thoroughness, good effect on the plant, and the increased money value of the product.

Another trouble with many farmers, especially in Southern Kentucky, is that they prize too heavily. In their anxiety to save the expense of an increased amount of cooperage some planters will press 2,000 to 2,300 pounds into a hogshead, when the weight should not exceed 1,350 or 1,400 pounds net. The effects of this heavy prizing are speedily manifest to all who may be disposed to investigate. Manufacturers fight shy of it, because it becomes so matted and "cake-y" that it cannot be opened without great danger of tearing the leaf; nor can they afford the time and labor necessary to open without tearing; consequently competition is lessened and the tobacco does not bring its full value.

Well-dried cutting leaf has sold as high as $30 per hundred, and Hart county bright wrappers at $51 50; but the number of hogsheads bringing such prices has been small, for the reason already given, that the plant has not been ready for the market. On inspection, it is found that the article will not keep the warehouseman, who is looking to the planter's interest, can do nothing else than throw it on the market, and let it go at the highest bid; he cannot reject, because to hold will result in injury; nor will the buyer bid as high, because he must open and redry before he can either ship, cut, or manufacture.

It would, perhaps, be interesting to the general reader—and not unlikely to the producer—to enter into some considerations of the different classes of tobacco—the different productions of different regions, &c., &c.,—but time and space forbid any extension of this article at the present writing. The facts given in the tables, and the deductions presented, are commended to the careful attention of planters, in the hope that they will see how greatly it is to their interest to be thorough in handling the plant before they send it to market. Better to lose a few weeks' time in preparing the crop at home, than to lose by holding in the market or shoving upon the buyer in an improper condition.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Franklin Sentinel says the farmers of Simpson county have commenced cutting their wheat.

A steel rolling mill is to be erected at Huntington City, $1,000,000 in stock having been already subscribed.

It is stated that Judge A. B. Boon, of the Hickman Circuit, has declared his intention to admit negro testimony in his court, should it be offered.

The Simpson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, will hold its next fair, commencing on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1871, and continue for five days.

The papers from the interior of the State unanimously reflect the brightened faces of the farmers in consequence of the late rains and prospective augmented wheat stacks, corn cribs, etc.

The country papers almost unanimously give favorable crop reports, with an exception now and then in regard to wheat, which has in some localities been considerably injured by the rust.

A physician in Bowling Green told one of his patients the other day that he must give him an emetic. "It's no use," said the patient, I've tried it twice before, and it wouldn't stay on my stomach five minutes."

The Baptist Association of Kentucky which was in session at Georgetown, Ky., last week decided to hold its next annual meeting in Bowling Green, commencing on Wednesday, before the fourth Sunday in May, 1872.

It is announced that General John C. Breckinridge will visit many of his old friends and supporters in Western Kentucky and Tennessee in September; and, during that month, will probably accept an invitation to deliver an address before the Agricultural and Mechanical [illegible] Hickman.

The assessment of Robertson county gives the following: Number of acres 58,766, value $774,840; horses 2,300, value $135,980; cattle 1,755, value $27,985. Total value of property $1,064,740. Number of hogs, 3,197; pounds of tobacco, 1,998,300; bushels of corn, 268,858; bushels of wheat, 11,845; white males over twenty-one, 1,105.

The thirty-fourth annual Bourbon Fair commences on the 5th of September and lasts five days, instead of four, as heretofore. The premium list is a large one. There are a dozen $100 premiums, and a number of $50 and $40 ones, and none for stock of less than $10. Industrial and Floral Hall also has an increase [of] premiums. The Citizen gives $15 for wine [an]d the True Kentuckian $25 for cake; editors [to] be judges.

At a convention of the Democracy of the [co]unties of Adair, Cumberland, Clinton and [Ru]ssell, held at the court-house in Burksville, [Ky.], on Monday, the 29th day of May, 1871, [Hon.] D. R. Haggard was nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for the [Stat]e Senate in the Sixteenth Senatorial district. A resolution was adopted indorsing [the] platform of the State Convention at [Fr]ankfort.

[T]he following races for three-year-old [ma]res, studs and geldings, $50 entrance, $25 [for]feit, will be trotted over the Lexington [Tr]otting Track on Friday, September 1, 1871, [en]tries to close on or before the 10th day of [Ju]ne; forfeits to be deposited in the Commercial Bank, at Versailles. This race is [op]en only to citizens of Woodford county, [an]d the following entries have been made: [W.] Ward Macy, bay mare Kittie Crusoe; Wm. [M]cTyre, sorrel gelding Charlie Davis, Joseph Bailey, D. P. Hiter's brown mare Laura; [Is]aac Hoyt, bay mare Annie Gregory; Henry [Sa]nford, bay mare Wait-a-Bit.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The cause of so much of inferior tobacco being offered by Virginia planters is their anxiety to produce a large instead of a fine crop.

Robert Morris Boyers, who outlived all of the members of the first Grand Lodge of Tennessee, was buried, with appropriate honors, at Gallatin, Tennessee, last Sunday.

The Columbus Enquirer has the following: "We hear that one of the Sabbath Schools of Columbus is talking of appointing a committee of young gentlemen and ladies to raise children for the Sabbath School."

The first annual exposition of the industries of East Tennessee opened at the Fair-grounds, near Knoxville, last Thursday. At two o'clock the inaugural address was delivered by Mr. A. J. Ricks, of the Knoxville Chronicle.

In Golladay's last drawing, J. P. Hall, of Webster county, drew the house and lot, and W. M. Campbell, of Shelby, a set of diamonds. The ticket drawing the horses and carriage was returned unsold by Wm. Woodcock, agent at Somerset.

The annual Convention of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity will assemble in Nashville, Tenn., July 12th. Besides the regular delegation, which it is said will be unusually large, it is expected there will be on the same occasion a social reunion of the Brothers of the order throughout the country.

Tennessee has 6,704,333 acres of improved land, and 13,874,818 of unimproved land. The oat yield in this State last year was 3,500,000 bushels, and the average yield per acre was sixteen and one-seventh bushels per acre. The potato crop is put down at 1,000,000 bushels, or an average yield of fifty bushels per acre.

The Hemboldt (Mo.) Statesman learns that the wheat, which a short time since promised so well, is being severely damaged by the fly. In some places farmers are plowing under their entire crop. This is most unfortunate, as farmers are needing all the products of the soil to enable them to improve their farms, and the country needs an increased supply of cereals for home consumption.

The Lynchburg Republican says: "Lynchburg boasts of a sun dial which was made in London in the year 1428, and which, consequently, is now 443 years old, and which, when Columbus 'crossed the ocean blue' and planted his standard on American soil, enjoyed the ripe old age of sixty-four years. The age of this venerable noter of the sun's course appears to be unquestioned, and is doubtless the oldest specimen of man's handiwork which this country can furnish."

According to the Shreveport (La) Southwestern the crops are unusually backward for the season and generally in bad condition. Our planting friends, however, report an improvement in the industry of the laborer, and, as small crops are planted, we may yet hope for a remunerative return. At all events, our farmers, the bone and sinew of the country, are hopeful and energetic; not discouraged by low prices, but resolute to do their best.

"We," says the Austin (Texas) State Gazette, "have been shown a private letter from T. A. Sampson, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in which he relates a very extraordinary circumstance of a negro preacher, who was stricken dead by lightning while addressing the congregation. And, what is very remarkable, on the succeeding day, when his remains were carried to the grave, and while in the act of burying him, another bolt of heaven struck his coffin, leaving his remains a ghastly sight."

The Knoxville Press and Herald, in noticing the close of the Industrial Exposition at Knoxville last Saturday, says: "The remarkable success of the Industrial Exposition should be an incentive to renewed exertions in the promotion of the industrial interests of our section. It has been proven that East Tennessee appreciates and will sustain a well-directed movement in aid of her industry. In the future, the champions of progress in developing our magnificent resources, will not appeal in vain, but will be heartily indorsed and substantially encouraged to persevere in the noble, public spirited work."

Mr. E. Petheridge, superintendent of the railway mail service for the United States, and Mr. S. H. Knapp, of the mail service at New York, were at New Orleans last Friday making arrangements for facilitating mail transportation. The results of this mission will be a shortening of the time between New York and Texas of from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, a reduction of the time of mail transportation between New York and New Orleans of from eight to twelve hours, and close connection of the mails at all points.

A correspondent of a Richmond paper makes some pertinent remarks upon Southern farming: "It is getting time for some revolution and change from the old routine and 'old fogy' ideas of by-gone days, and we must keep progress with the times. We cannot farm upon the system adopted by our fathers. We must shape out a policy of our own, in accordance with the great change which has taken place. We must have concert of action, without which there can be no success in any business, more particularly farming. To accomplish this we must organize into farmers' clubs and have frequent conferences. We all now have to depend upon our own resources for support."

The Memphis Appeal anticipates a great future for Memphis. It says: "It is only necessary to bridge the Mississippi here to force the wealth and travel of the country through Memphis. Nature has done everything for us, and we need only be true to ourselves. The Lexington and Big Sandy road will soon be finished. It will constitute part of a shorter railroad line between New York and Marshall, Texas, than any yet defined. It points directly to Memphis and Marshall, Texas, in one direction, and to New York in the other. Study the map and the fact is as fixed as any law of trade and as inexorable as any commercial necessity, that Memphis constitutes New York's gateway to the Orient and land of gold. Railroad builders may postpone, but cannot prevent the final, and, we hope, speedy recognition of facts stated. In all this, happily for us, the interests of Memphis and Louisville are identical."

The editor of the Planters' Banner, New Iberia, Louisiana, recently visited an aged negress, named Mary Ann, who was brought from Africa when she was fifteen years old, and she has lived in St. Mary's parish ever since. She formerly belonged to the Pellerin family, afterwards to Joseph Sorrel, brother of Martin Sorrel. This woman, Mary Ann, is very black and a strongly marked African countenance. She has been blind and confined to her bed for about sixteen years. Her youngest child, Aqua, is now seventy-nine years old, and is quite active. She waits upon her aged mother with great tenderness. The old mother cannot bear the fire, even in the coldest weather, but has to be warmed by putting hot bricks to her feet and hands, and by an abundance of blankets. She cannot walk, or even stand, but is able to sit up in a chair. She has a good appetite, but does not sleep well. From facts and information which seem reliable, Mary Ann must have been born previous to the year 1740, and was brought to the parish of St. Mary long before the old revolutionary war, about the year 1755 or before that date. Her husband, Bernard, died sixteen years ago. He was older than Mary Ann. He was 40 years old when he was brought from Africa in a New England slave vessel.

MRS. FAIR.

Motion for a New Trial Overruled, and Mrs. Fair Sentenced to be Hanged—Scene in Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—At the conclusion of the argument of counsel for Mrs. Fair, on a motion for a new trial, this evening, Judge Dwinelle informed Mr. Campbell, counsel for the people, that it was unnecessary for him to reply. The attempt to impeach jurors had failed, and he would overrule the exceptions taken during the trial. He then briefly alluded to the crime, and impartial trial she had had, and sentenced Laura D. Fair to be hanged on the 28th day of July.

A remarkable scene then ensued. Mrs. Fair maintained almost her usual composure, but the strong-minded women who attended throughout, manifested sympathy in the most ostentatious manner. Mrs. Emily Pitts Stevens, leader of the party, embracing the prisoner's mother, then going over to the reporter's desk, telling them she hoped they were satisfied now, &c. These manifestations continued until the court was cleared. It is believed Gov. Haight will not interfere.

River and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.

The weather yesterday was extremely hot from early in the morning until sundown. It was by far the most oppressive day of the season; there was not a particle of air stirring. The mercury stood at 90 degrees the greater part of the day. The river is fast approaching low-water mark. At 6 p. m. yesterday the water marks showed only 2 feet 11 inches in the pass down the Indian chute and 4 feet 11 inches in the canal. There were a number of arrivals and departures, but nearly all had quite enough freight for the water, consequently there was nothing done on the levee outside of discharging. Special telegrams report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries at various points.

Gov. P. H. Leslie,

Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Louisa, Monday, June 5.
Paintsville, Tuesday, June 6.
Prestonsburg, Wednesday, June 7.
Piketon, Thursday, June 8.
Whitesburg, Friday, June 9.
Hazard, Saturday, June 10.
[illegible], June 12.
Manchester, Tuesday, June 13.
Booneville, Wednesday, June 14.
Jackson, Thursday, June 15.
Hazelgreen, Friday, June 16.
Salyersville, Saturday, June 17.
West Liberty, Monday, June 19.
Frenchburg, Tuesday, June 20.
Morehead, Wednesday, June 21.
Flemingsburg, Thursday, June 22.
Speaking to commence at 12 o'clock.
Gen. John M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, is invited to attend. may21 d&wtd

I will meet Gov. Leslie at each of the foregoing appointments made by him.
JOHN M. HARLAN.

Hon. John Rodman and William Brown, Esq.

The appointments heretofore made for John Rodman and William Brown, Democratic and Republican candidates for Attorney General, are revoked, and they will speak as follows:

Hopkinsville, June 14.	Hodgenville, July 12.
Madisonville, June 15.	Lebanon, July 14.
Dixon, June 16.	Bardstown, July 15.
Henderson, June 17.	Springfield, July 17.
Morganfield, June 19.	Harrodsburg, July 18.
Marion, June 20.	Lawrenceburg, July 19.
Paducah, June 22.	Danville, July 24.
Owensboro, June 24.	Somerset, July 26.
Franklin, July 3.	Monticello, July 27.
Russellville, July 4.	London, July 29.
Bowling Green, July 5.	Mt. Vernon, July 31.
Glasgow, July 6.	Stanford, August 1.
Munfordville, July 7.	Lancaster, August 2.
Elizabethtown, July 8.	Richmond, August 3.
Litchfield, July 10.	

Hon. J. G. Carlisle and Hon. George M. Thomas,

candidates for Lieutenant Governor, will address their fellow-citizens as follows:

Falmouth, Tuesday, June 13.
Cynthiana, Wednesday, June 14.
Paris, Thursday, June 15.
Lexington, Friday, June 16.
Winchester, Saturday, June 17.
Richmond, Monday, June 19.
Nicholasville, Tuesday, June 20.
Harrodsburg, Wednesday, June 21.
Danville, Thursday, June 22.
Stanford, Friday, June 23.
Lebanon, Saturday, June 24.
Springfield, Monday, June 26.
Bardstown, Tuesday, June 27.
Shepherdsville, Wednesday, June 28.
Elizabethtown, Thursday, June 29.
Mumfordsville, Friday, June 30.
Glasgow, Saturday, July 1.
Bowling Green, Monday, July 3.
Russellville, Tuesday, July 4.
Hopkinsville, Wednesday, July 5.
Madisonville, Thursday, July 6.
Henderson, Friday, July 7.
Owensboro, Saturday, July 8.
Hawesville, Monday, July 10.
Brandenburg, Wednesday, July 12.

Speaking at Lexington at night, and at other places at 1½ o'clock p. m., unless otherwise arranged by the friends of both parties.

Hon. James B. Beck

will address the people at the following times and places:

Madisonville, Monday, June 5.
Henderson, Tuesday, June 6.
Owensboro, Wednesday night, June 7.
Speaking each day at 2 p. m. except at Owensboro, at 8 p. m.

Hon. Thomas C. McCreery

will address the people on State and National politics at the following times and places—speaking each day at 2 o'clock p. m.:

Dixon, Webster co., Saturday, June 10.
Marion, Crittenden co., Monday, June 12.
Eddyville, Lyon co., Wednesday, June 14.
Murray, Calloway co., Saturday, June 17.
Mayfield, Graves co., Monday, June 19.
Clinton, Hickman co., Wednesday, June 21.
Blandville, Ballard co., Thursday, June 22.

CITY FEATURES.

J. R. Golladay's 48th Monthly Drawing

will take place at Odeon Hall, Bowling Green, Ky., June 28th, 1871. Capital prize, house and lot, located in Bowling Green, valued at $4,000; $1,000 in greenbacks; piano, $700; carriage, $700; a building-lot in the city of Bowling Green, $600; horse and buggy, $500; building-lot in Bowling Green, $400; buggy and harness, $300; horse and saddle, $300; gold watch and chain, $250, and 590 other prizes, consisting of gold, diamonds, gold and silver watches, sewing machines, dry-goods, fine paintings, standard books, musical instruments, &c. Tickets, $1; or six for $5. For sale at Scott Glore's, Third and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by mail or express should be addressed to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky. Statement of drawing and prizes forwarded promptly.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm

will make a lady of 25 look as if she were but 18. It gives the complexion a lively, pearl-like appearance, exceedingly beautiful and perfectly natural. It removes pimples, sunburn, moth-patches, ring-marks, sallowness, etc., and in a very few weeks changes the rustic face into one of culture and refinement. Any lady who wishes to be pleased with herself and please others will certainly use this article. Then dress your hair with Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon, and the two attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect. The Kathairon stimulates the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out and turning gray, and is the best hair dressing in the world. All druggists keep these articles.
May10eod&wlmo.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for Soothing Children.

Many sleepless nights of painful watchings to the anxious mother might be avoided by using this invaluable preparation.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair, removes dandruff and is the best hair-dressing.

☞ Chapped Hands, Face Pimples and all roughness of the skin, cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

Burnett's Cooking Extracts are the best—sold everywhere.

To Cure a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—BLAKEY—At Franklin, Ky., May 25th, at 7 o'clock a. m., by Rev. T. M. Goodknight, Mr. ROBERT MORRIS, Jr., and Miss ELIZA BLAKEY.

THOMAS—JOHNSON—On the 28th inst., in this city, by the Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., WM. H. THOMAS, [Jr.], to Miss MARY M. JOHNSON.

CRAWFORD—McCULLUM—On Tuesday evening, May 30th, at the Walnut-street Baptist Church, by Rev. H. T. Spalding, W. W. CRAWFORD Jr., to MARY McCULLUM.

JOHNSON—CONLY—At St. John's Church, on June 1st, Mr. E. W. JOHNSON to Miss LIZZIE A. CONLY.

[T]ILDEN—MONTGOMERY—On Thursday, the 1st [ins]t., at 9 o'clock p. m., at St. Paul's Episcopal [Ch]urch, by the rector, Rev. E. T. Perkins, R. P. TILDEN to MARY, youngest daughter of Robert Montgomery, all of this city. No cards. je2 d2*

MORGAN—CLUTE—On Thursday, June 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. E. [Gib]son, THOMAS A. MORGAN, of Louisville, Ky., to [A]NNIE C., daughter of Dr. N. Clute, of Coxsackie, New York.

[E]LROD—SAGE—On the 30th of May, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. M. Weaver, T. ELROD to Miss HETTIE E. SAGE, all of Louisville. No cards.

[H]AMILTON—CLIFFORD—At the Cathedral, on [Thu]rsday, June 1, 1871, by the Rev. Wm. Dunn, Mr. [JE]NNIS HAMILTON and Miss MOLLIE CLIFFORD.

DIED.

LYONS—Near Frankfort, Ky., at 6 o'clock p. m., May 30, after a short illness, Miss MAGGIE A. LYONS, aged 29 years.

LOUIS—On the morning of the 31st of May, Robt. [T.] Louis, at his residence, 898 Washington street, between Shelby and Campbell, of paralysis, in the 50th year of his age.

BELL—On the 30th inst., in this city, LAURA A., wife of L. H. Bell, and daughter of A. O'Bryan.

CORWINE—At his residence, Clover Hill, Warren county, near Loveland, O., on Sunday morning, May 28, Mr. SAMUEL J. CORWINE, in the 53d year of his age.

WHITE—On Wednesday, May 31, 1871, in this city, of tumor in the throat, Mr. ROBERT WHITE, aged 51 years, 9 months, and 19 days.

BYRNE—At his residence, on Magazine and Fifteenth streets, Mr. PATRICK BYRNE.

BODEN—On Tuesday morning, May 31, at 5½ o'clock, POLLIE, daughter of James C. and Sarah Boden, aged 1 year, 1 week and 3 days.

OWEN—On Thursday, June 1st, 1871, in this city, after an illness of four days, Mrs. LYDIA OWEN, wife of John W. Owen, aged 69 years, 5 months and 11 days.

MURRAY—At his residence, in Breckinridge county, on Sunday, May 28th, Col. DAVID R. MURRAY, in his 82d year.

FISHBACK—On Saturday morning, June 3, 1871, ADNER LEONADOSS, youngest child of John W. and Adaline J. Fishback, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 19 days.

RONALD—On the morning of the 3d inst., of pneumonia, MARY J., wife of Wm. A. Ronald.

WEBB—On the 3d inst., at 11:30 o'clock, p. m., MARIA LOUISE, infant daughter of Jno. G. and F. A. Webb, aged 3 months and 5 days.

SCOTT—In Lexington, Ky., June 3d, 1871, of consumption, Mrs. MOLLIE E. SCOTT, in the 21st year of her age.

HOLMES—On Sunday, the 4th inst, ANDREW F HOLMES, aged 51 years.

HEYSACH—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon JOHN C HEYSACH, aged 36 years and 8 months.

EPPLER—On Saturday, May 27, at the residence of his parents, after a long and severe illness, CHAS. M. EPPLER, of Selma, Ala., in the 26th year of his age.

Western Medical Institute.

THE unfortunate and affected man or woman speedily cured of any disease at the old Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O. No charge until cured. Young men restored to manly vigor by our sure and only remedy. All needing aid of a private or delicate nature should call or send stamp for confidential circular before noticing advertised quacks, their books and humbug medicines. The Museum of this Institute exhibits all parts of the human body in health and disease. Patients boarded.
Monthly remedy by mail $5. oc15 deod&wly

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We are Agents for the following Celebrated Machines. Send for Circu[lars with] descriptions of them:

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Pitts' (genuine) Separator & Cle[aner]

With Mounted or Down Powers;

Taylor Riding Rake;
Tiffin Revolving Rake;
Victor Cane Mill;
Cook's Evaporator, &c.

We also keep a full stock of Smaller Implements, Seeds, Lime, Ceme[nt], [e]tc, all of which we are offering low to prompt-paying buyers.

e4 d&wtf

WIARD, McGEE [& CO.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Pitiful Condition.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved—every function interrupted.

Now what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alchoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve, and brain flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.
je5 eod&wl

MANHOOD. 154th EDITION!

CORRECTED AND REVISED BY THE AUTHOR, E. DE F. CURTIS, Doctor of Medicine, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Licentiate of the College of Physicians, Edinburg; Honorary Memb'r Faculte de Medicine, Paris; &c., &c., &c.

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the cause and cure of Premature decline in Man, showing how health is lost and how regained. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to Marriage, the treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, Sterility, &c., which are brought on by early abuse or excess, and the remedies therefor—the result of 20 years' successful practice.

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WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN—To sell our sewing-machines. To men of good character we offer first-rate inducements. Good territory given, and good covered wagons furnished, if early application is made. We also want a few city canvassers, both German and American. Call upon or address GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., 168 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky. je3 d3&wl

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GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF The Foundling Asylum, Sisters of Charity, New York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington.

To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. A. Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Thursday, July 27, 1871, positively.

The following Gifts will be awarded the successful ticket-holders by the Commissioners: 4 story Brick House, 66 N. Calvert st., Baltimore, $25,000; 3,240 acres Timber Land in Washington co., Md., with three Dwellings and Saw-Mill, lying on Ches. & Ohio Canal, $30,000; 3 story Brick House, 122 Bolton st., Balto., $18,500; 3 story Brick House, 320 Conway st., Balto., $7,500; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, 3 miles from Balto., on Passenger R. W., $11,000; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $9,000; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $8,500; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $7,500; 7 Lots adjoining above suburban property, $2,500 each, $17,500; 900 Cash Gifts; $30,000 Bonds, Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln co., Neb., 7 per cent., gold int., $4,000 U. S. Bonds; $10,000 N. C. State Bonds; 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Balto.; 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Balto.; 100 shares Northern Central R. R.; 100 shares Erie R. R.; 20 shares Balto. & Ohio R. R.; 30 shares Phila., Wilmington & Balto. R. R. 32,000 TICKETS only will be sold at $5 each. $260,000.

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Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Balto. Md. }
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References—Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburg, Pa.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General, Baltimore.

On the day of the Concert the newspapers in Washington will announce the names of the gentlemen who will be present as a committee of citizens, by invitation, at the allotment of gifts, and a week before that day the time and place of the concert and the names of the performers will be announced in the newspapers of Washington, New York, and Baltimore. Deeds of the above real estate, certified by counsel, in the hands of the trustee. Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent, Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau st., New York.

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Cures all diseas[es...] [caused by] self-abuse, vi[z.:] Weakness, Semi[nal...] Emissions, Night [...] Loss of Memory, [...] Lassitude, Pai[n...] Back, Dimness [of Vision], Premature Old A[ge], Nerves, Difficu[lty of Breathing], Pale Countenan[ce...], Consumption [and all] diseases that f[ollow as a] sequence of youthful indiscretions[...]. Each package contains one bottle [of...] Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial [of...] Medicated Powders, sufficient t[o make a] half pint of injection; and one Syri[nge].

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The great Indian [...] cures all diseases of [the Urin]ary Organs, such a[s...] nence of Urine, Infl[ammation] of the Bladder, Infl[ammation] of the Kidneys, St[one in the] Bladder, Stricture, [...] Gonorrhœa, Gl[eet...] especially recomm[ended...] Fluor Albus (or W[hites]). Each package co[ntains a] bottle filled with S[...] Pills, and one vial [of] Medicated Powders [sufficient] to make one pint o[f injection] and one Syringe.

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Before applying to the notorious quacks who [advertise in] public papers, or using any quack remedies, pe[ruse Dr. Butts'] work, no matter what your disease is, or how depl[orable your] condition.

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LOOK TO YOUR CHIL[DREN].

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MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP — Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.

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FORWARD MARCH.

The Buckeye Democrats Fall into Line on the Vallandigham Platform.

Gen. McCook Nominated for Governor with a Strong State Ticket Behind Him.

A FAIR LOOK AHEAD

COLUMBUS, O., June 1.—The State Democratic Convention met at the Opera House at half-past 10 o'clock this forenoon. The attendance is very large. John F. McKinney, of Miami county, was elected temporary chairman, J. K. Newcomer and J. P. Santmeyer were made temporary secretaries.

The following committee on resolutions were appointed: First District, William M. Ramsey; Second, M. W. Oliver; Third, C. L. Vallandigham; Fourth, Charles Hawkins; Fifth, C. N. Lemison; Sixth, C. A. White; Seventh, J. K. Wright; Eighth, H. D. Vanfleet; Ninth, G. F. Dickinson; Tenth, F. H. Hurd; Eleventh, George A. Wall; Twelfth, A. D. Mayor; Thirteenth, George W. Morgan; Fourteenth, D. S. Uhl; Fifteenth, W. R. Golden; Sixteenth, J. M. Estep; Seventeenth, D. Wooley; Eighteenth, W. W. Armstrong; and Nineteenth, J. H. Odell.

Frank Hurd offered a resolution, which was tabled, instructing the committee on resolutions not to consider the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments in its deliberations.

After the appointment of the committees the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

COLUMBUS, O., June 1.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at the Opera House at 2 p. m. A permanent organization was effected, with Pendleton as Chairman and a Vice President from each Congressional district. William Heisley was elected Secretary.

After reports from several committees there was long waiting for a report of the committee on resolutions. At last Gen. George W. Morgan submitted the following as the report of seventeen out of nineteen members of the committee, and moved their adoption by the convention:

Resolved by the Democrats of Ohio, 1. That, denouncing the extraordinary means by which they were brought about, we recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments to the Constitution, recently declared and adopted, the same as no longer political issues before the country.

2. We demand that the rule of strict construction, as proclaimed by the Democratic fathers and accepted by the statesmen of all parties previous to the war, embodied in the Tenth amendment to the Constitution, be rigorously applied now to the Constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, and insist that these amendments shall not be held to have in any respect altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government, but only to have enlarged the powers delegated to it, and to that extent and no more to have abridged the reserved rights of the States; and that, as thus constituted, the Democratic party pledges itself to the full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it now i, to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color, or condition.

3. That the absolute equality of each and every State within the Union is the fundamental principle of the Federal Government.

4. That we will always cherish and uphold the American system of State and local sovereignty for State and local purposes, and are unalterably opposed to all attempts at centralization and consolidation of power in the hands of the General Government, and more especially when such attempts are in the form of usurpation by any department of that Government; and further, that we adhere firmly to the principles of maintaining a perfect independence between the coordinate departments of the Government—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial—condemning all encroachments by one upon the functions of the other.

5. While the fundamental law, as expressed in the Constitution, is necessarily permanent until abrogated as prescribed by that instrument, all legislation is in nature and purpose temporary and subject to change and modification at the will of a majority of the people expressed through the law-making power; and that any act of Congress not executed and spent, or that any legislative policy of a party is an absolute finality, is totally inconsistent with the whole theory of Republican government, and that it is the unquestionable right of the people, of themselves and through their representatives, at each successive election and in each successive Congress, to judge of what legislation is necessary and proper or appropriate.

6. That, as an instance of eminently appropriate legislation under the Fourteenth amendment, we demand now of Congress universal amnesty.

7. That while we denounce combinations and conspiracies against the law or to disturb the peace in the South, or elsewhere, and demand of all good citizens their utmost influence to put all such down, we also denounce that the act commonly called the bayonet bill, recently passed by Congress, and the more recent act, commonly called the Kuklux bill, extending by its terms to every State, as enacted for no other purpose than to complete the centralization of all power in the hands of the General Government, establish a military despotism, and thus perpetuate the present administration without regard to the will of the people, and as not only utterly inconsistent with the whole theory and character of the Federal Government, and revolutionary and dangerous in their character, but in direct conflict with the spirit and letter of the Constitution, including the amendment which they pretend to enforce.

8. That holding still to the good old Democratic doctrine of annexation or acquisition of territory, we are yet totally opposed to the scheme of President Grant to acquire San Domingo as a job, and by the means and for the purposes evidently intended.

9. That we are in favor of a strictly revenue tariff, conformed to the theory and principles of all other just and wise tax laws, and opposed to the protection theory so-called.

10. That the profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervade the Treasury Department of the Federal Government; the sacrifice of the interests of the laborer to aggrandize a handful of aristocrats; the wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage—the public lands—which have been made a gift to railroad and other monopolists; the payment of more than twenty-four millions premium during the administration of President Grant on Government bonds payable at par; the maintenance, at an annual cost to the people of nearly thirty millions, of an unconstitutional system of banking, whereby money is made scarce and interest high—are abuses which call for wise and thorough remedies.

11. That we are in favor of strict economy, of a large reduction in the expenditures of the Federal and State Governments, of civil service reform, of the collection of the internal revenue by State authorities, and thereby return to honest labor the myriads of taxgatherers who afflict our land and eat up our substance; and of the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people.

12. That, while we reject repudiation, we equally reject the proposition to pay the bondholders more than the contract; that, if the bondholders have rights so have the taxpayers, and we insist on justice being done to both; that the creditor is entitled to be paid in the same currency he loaned the Government; that when he loaned greenbacks he should be paid in greenbacks, unless the contract otherwise provided, and when he loaned gold he should be paid in gold; that, to guard against too great an expansion, greenbacks should be made convertible into three-per-cent bonds, at the option of the note-holders, said bonds to be redeemed in greenbacks on demand; that the true method of returning to specie payment is to make custom duties payable in legal tender currency, whether paper money or gold; that such a policy would secure a uniform currency, stop gambling in gold, and thereby elevate the credit of the Government.

13. That with the watchword of reform we confidently go to the country; that we believe the interests of the great body of the people are the same; that without regard to past political associations, they are the friends of free government; that they are equally honest, brave and patriotic, and we appeal to them as to our brothers and countrymen to aid us to obtain relief from the grievous abuses which wrong and oppress every one except the wrong-doers and oppressors themselves.

14. Upon State issues we resolve that we are in favor of calling a convention, as provided for by article 16, section 3 of the State Constitution.

C. L. Vallandigham, who stood by Morgan's side during the reading of the resolutions, seconded the motion for their adoption.

Frank H. Hurd, on behalf of the other two members of the committee, moved to strike out the first two resolutions of the majority report and insert the following in their stead:

"That the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, having been made parts of the Constitution by violence and fraud, are revolutionary and void." Motion was lost—yeas 169, nays 296.

The majority report was then adopted—yeas 365, nays 139.

Durbin Ward, Thos. Ewing and Theo. McCook were then nominated for Governor.

On the second ballot McCook was nominated, the ballot standing: McCook, 254; Ewing, 191; Ward, 9.

Samuel Hunt, of Cincinnati, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

The convention then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

COLUMBUS, O., June 1.—At midnight the Democratic Convention is still in session. Wallace, of Clarke county has been nominated for Attorney General; Colonel J. R. Cockerill, of Adams county, for Auditor of State; Dr. Bruehl, of Hamilton county, for State Treasurer; George W. Geddis, of Richland county, for Supreme Judge, and Arthur Hughes, of Cuyahoga county, for Member of Board of Public Works. Nominations are yet to be made for School Commissioner and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Vallandigham's Speech After the State Convention.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Report.]

The meeting at Wagner's Hall has just adjourned, and the streets are filled with enthusiastic and generally well-pleased delegates. The utmost good feeling prevails, and all rejoice in the prospect of a grand victory next October. Generals Ewing and McCook having retired before the meeting was announced, did not appear as was expected. Mr. Vallandigham, in response to repeated calls, addressed the meeting at considerable length.

He was proud of the work of the Convention, and believed that it had, by dropping the dead issues and resolving to fight the battles on the living ones, organized a glorious victory. The breath of life had been breathed into the Democracy anew. The Convention to-day had performed a work that would carry joy to every State from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the Lakes. The contest of 1872 would be between Republican Democracy on the one side and imperialism on the other.

The earnestness of this great army of delegates gave assurance of victory. No one need be alarmed at the stormy session of the afternoon. It was a good indication; when things went too smoothly it was a bad sign. A party that inscribes progress on its banners must expect opposition and stormy sessions. It was not the Democrats but the Republicans who were alarmed. These signs of victory caused the Radicals to quake, as did the handwriting on the wall cause the knees of Belshazzar to smite together. They were alarmed at the work of to-day's convention, for he knew well it had sealed their doom. One of the encouraging signs to-day was the presence here of such an army of young men. The knowledge of the fact that the dead issues were to be ignored, had brought them here. Show the young men a prospect of victory and they would achieve it. Our dependence was upon them, and into their hands he was willing to commit the cause, feeling confident that they would triumph gloriously.

The Republicans claim to say that we have come into their ranks. If so, why should they not join hands with us, and not "bolt" by holding another Convention? We had held the first. Now, if we, substantially, as they claim, have adopted their platform, why cannot they support our candidates? They might be glad to do so, for not in their whole party could they find their equals.

But the surmise that there would doubtless be found many vital differences of opinion and cause for shift between the parties—questions that had been kept in the background by the dead rubbish that had now been swept out of sight by the good work of to-day. Mr. Vallandigham closed with a prediction of a lively fight and a certain victory.

PARIS.

Absurd Threats of Communists to Burn Prominent European Cities.

Emperor William Decides the San Juan Question in Favor of the United States.

The Condition of the French Capital Yesterday Evening.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

PARIS, June 2—Evening.—The newspapers Tricolor and Politique are suppressed.

Search for arms continues vigorously, and many are found.

Arrests continue upon a large scale, chiefly ex-national guards and soldiers.

A strict watch is kept upon the right bank of the Seine, and sentinels halt all passers at night.

M Ferry has ordered the reinstalment of teachers in the schools.

The gens d'armes are to be augmented to an effective force of 6,000. A guard of 12,000 men is also to be formed.

It is proposed to construct forts with the walls of Paris to prevent the possibility of a renewal of the insurrection.

VERSAILLES, May 3, 3 A. M.—It is said a majority of the Assembly favors a proposition for the abrogation of the law for the banishment of the Princes of Bourbon, and it is also proposed to extend the powers of M. Thiers as Chief Executive for two years.

The railways between this city and Paris have resumed, and already doing an immense passenger traffic. Business rapidly reviving.

The streets of Paris have been reopened to traffic. The barricades have all disappeared, the pavements repaired, and there is perfect order everywhere. The police are still arresting all suspected persons. Ten court-martials have been established at Cherbourg for the trial of all prisoners sent there by the Provost Marshal. The latter service is carried on at the Theater du Chattelot, in this city, where summary investigation is held prior to trial by the military court.

VERSAILLES, June 3.—Archbishop Darboy will be buried Wednesday. On that day the Assembly will suspend its session.

Guilty Insurgents.

The insurgent who commanded the shooting of the Archbishop has been discovered through his own boasting. Another notable insurgent boasts that the burning of Paris will be considered insignificant when the London docks with all their wealth are consumed as a grand lesson to the middle classes of Europe. London, Liverpool and Bristol will, it is said, be the next scenes of secret operations. Papers have been discovered which show that the operations of the Communists were directed from London.

Foreign Communists.

BERLIN, June 3.—It has been ascertained that the chiefs of the International Club and several Englishmen were among the insurgents.

Thiers promises that whatever sentence is imposed upon Assi and Rochefort it shall be faithfully executed.

Incendiary Documents.

An order, signed and sealed by the Commune, to burn the Hotel De Ville, has been discovered.

Public Institutions.

PARIS, June 3.—The theaters have been authorized to reopen, but the cafes and chantaus are still under restriction.

Thiers' House.

The Versailles Assembly has voted 1,053,000 francs for the purpose of rebuilding the house of Thiers.

Alsace and Lorraine.

BERLIN, June 3.—A bill incorporating Alsace with the German Empire has been read three times before the German Parliament.

Precautionary Measures.

PARIS, June 4.—No one is allowed to leave the city after nine o'clock in the evening from which hour all the gates are closed, and cavalry patrol the streets and suburbs until morning.

Compulsory Service.

A commission appointed for the reorganization of the army has decided in favor of compulsory service of all Frenchmen, against the advice of President Thiers, who recommended the restoration law of 1832.

Strangers.

Many strangers, including numbers of Englishmen, have arrived in Paris, and arrivals of foreigners are increasing daily.

Figaro estimates the number of men who bore arms in the late insurrection, and who have not yet been identified or arrested, at 50,000. The police are in constant danger from violence at their hands.

Arrest of Grousset.

Grousset was arrested to-day in Paris. An active search is making for Pyatt, who is believed to be concealed in the city.

The report that a motion will be made in the Assembly to prolong Theirs' power is confirmed.

Paris Last Night.

PARIS, June 4.—The Duke D'Aumale has arrived at St. Germain.

Executions at Versailles are still numerous.

All the Paris Journals are discussing what shall be done with the Orleans princes. Some appeal to their patriotism, and ask them to resign their seats in the Assembly. Girardin, in La Liberte, demands the establishment of a liberal republic, after the model of the United States or Switzerland.

Diplomatic Relations.

BRUSSELS, June 4.—The Independence Belge says that diplomatic relations between France and Germany will shortly be resumed. Probably Marquis de Gativle will be French Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, and Count Von Vatzfelt be German representative at Versailles.

Father Hyacinthe.

PARIS, June 4.—A letter from Father Hyacinthe in the Gaulois acknowledges the sympathy Italy feels for France, and advises a union of the Latin races, as the balance of Europe is menaced by a preponderance of the Germans. The acts of the Commune were the result of negotiations negative of God by the people. The nineteenth century is an age of working men. The second Empire treated social questions in the spirit of the Cæsars, instead of seeking to solve them by dissemination of education. It moreover imposed prolonged celibacy on soldiers, and legalized prostitution. The church also failed in its mission. Father Hyacinthe concludes: Paris is in ashes; the work of people who have no God, or say it is impossible for them to believe in or love him. Let rulers with their whole heart and brain consider these problems, and labor for the restoration of France, faith, prosperity and peace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The San Juan Question Decided.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Emperor William has decided the San Juan question in favor of the United States.

Import Duties.

FLORENCE, June 4.—The lower Chamber has approved the increase of import duties on wheat and flour.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Extension of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad to Louisville.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 29th.]

It is now settled that the means for completing the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad to its ultimate terminus on Virginia soil (Cumberland Gap) can be obtained. It is known informally, but not officially, that Kentucky will meet Virginia at that point whenever Virginia shall indicate the time when she will be there. It is now determined that she will be there just as soon as the physical work of construction can be accomplished—say in eighteen months or two years. It has, therefore, become important to know officially from Kentucky whether she will meet Virginia at the Gap—say by July 1st, 1873, or at an earlier day.

The ascertainment of this proposition has been confided by the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Company to a delegation of citizens, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Hon. Thomas S. Bocock of Lynchburg, distinguished in National and Confederate politics, chairman; W. W. Gwathmey, Esq., of Norfolk; Hon. G. W. Bolling, of Petersburg; Colonel William Watts, of Roanoke; Colonel Robert W. Hughes, of Abingdon, and General Peter C. Johnston, of Lee, brother of General Joseph E. Johnston. This delegation will rendezvous at Lynchburg on the 29th inst., and immediately proceed to Louisville. The official information which they go to obtain will have an important influence upon the loan which the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Company is about to obtain, and upon the alacrity with which they will set about and prosecute the extension of their great road from Bristol to Cumberland Gap. A prompt, emphatic and satisfactory response is confidently expected from Kentucky.

The great line of railroad from Norfolk via Cumberland Gap to Louisville possesses features of peculiar value to Louisville and to the cities of Virginia situated on and contiguous to the James.

The first and less important of these features is, the nearness of this line to completion. There are less than sixty miles of it remaining to be constructed in Kentucky, and less than a hundred miles in Virginia. The unfinished work in Virginia may be considered as assured, having fallen under the auspices of the most powerful railroad corporation in Virginia, and probably in the South. The unfinished work in Kentucky is part of the line of the wealthy railroad corporation of that State—the Louisville and Nashville company. The main stem of this company lies between the cities indicated by its name, but this main stem constitutes but a small portion of the works owned or operated by this company, which now possesses or controls a thousand miles of road. One of the principal branches which it has thrown out from its main stem is the one leading in the direction of Cumberland Gap, the double object of which is to connect Louisville, via Knoxville, with Charleston, and via Cumberland Gap with Norfolk. This branch road is completed and in operation deep down into Southeast Kentucky and is nearly completed to within less than sixty miles of Cumberland Gap. The means of the Louisville and Nashville for completing its road to the Gap are abundant; and it is with the company only a question of choice and policy when to arrive at the Gap.

The only thing remaining to be done, therefore, is for the two great companies to agree when they will join works at Cumberland Gap; and the object of the commission now delegated to Louisville is officially and mutually to designate that time. Less than sixty miles of road for one company and less than a hundred for the other, are for such corporations as they are, in this day and age, but affairs of months.

The other feature of especial value in this line is, that it is so located and it so bends as to throw the whole benefit of its trade going west to Louisville exclusively of other cities on the Ohio; and the whole benefit of its trade going east upon those Virginia cities lying on or near the James. No city on the Ohio can tap the westward-bound trade of this line and divert it from Louisville. No city of the Atlantic seaboard in its principal waters can tap the eastward-bound freight of this great line and divert it from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk. It carries Eastern trade into Louisville from the southeast on such a route as to give that city the exclusive advantage of the line. It brings Western trade into Virginia from the southwest, and defies the power of Baltimore or Philadelphia to tap it. It is exclusively Virginian in the influence of its trade bound eastward. It is exclusively Kentuckian in respect to the influence of its trade bound to the Ohio. It is a work which Kentucky and Virginia may well vie with each other in hastening to completion. It is a work which will do more to bind Virginia and Kentucky together in a common interest, in a common development, and in a common destiny, than any other that can be constructed or devised.

INSIDE VIEWS.

A Reporter Gets on the Good Side of Grant at Long Branch.

What the President Knows of the Treaty, of Cuba, and of Fish's Resigning.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A reporter of a morning paper yesterday interviewed President Grant at Long Branch. The President said there was a great deal of apprehension on both sides of the water concerning the Treaty of Washington. It is thought by a great many that it was rushed through and acted upon without proper consideration on the part of both Governments. The facts are that every article of the treaty was submitted to me after it was adopted by the commission and approved by me, and that each article was in the same way submitted to the British Cabinet, and approved by the Minister of the Crown at once. The English commissioners spent a great deal of money telegraphing sections of the treaty. The Queen of England pledged her signature beforehand. I therefore regard the treaty as practically ratified. There will be pecuniary considerations of course. Measures will have to be adopted on both sides to carry out the provisions of the treaty. Our House of Representatives will, I feel certain, act patriotically and wisely in the matter. The treaty must be ratified and made a law of both nations. It is necessary. The necessity is great. As for us, we would like to have better terms, but there were two parties to the bargain.

If I had it all my own way, I think I could make it more favorable to us. The point aimed at was not merely pecuniary satisfaction for our losses by the Alabama and other cruisers from British ports, but the settlement of an irritating and disturbing question, likely any day to bring the two nations into armed conflict. My aim was by this treaty to secure peace through justice, and I believe have succeeded. No apprehension need be felt as to the course of the British people. I would regard it as an act of bad faith on their part to reject the treaty after its almost unanimous acceptance by our Senate. The English must surely prefer a fair settlement of our differences with them, for which this treaty provides, than to nurse a cause for war. Settlement or war were the alternatives. The final ratification will be a blessing to both countries.

In regard to the reports of Mr. Fish leaving the Cabinet, the President said Mr. Fish will not leave the Cabinet nor resign his seat in the State Department with my consent, while I am President. He has been faithful, patriotic, and diligent. I should be grieved if he resigned; but he won't resign.

Now, as to Cuba, there has been no discussion in the Cabinet in reference to Cuban affairs of late. The policy of the Administration is unchanged in regard to Cuba. We are mindful of our obligations to friendly nations, while careful of our rights. The United States will not be unjust while I am President. We will do as we would wish to be done by. The condition of affairs in the Island of Cuba does not seem to me or to Mr. Fish to demand action on our part. Time heals more wounds than medicine, and patience is a very good specific.

THE TURF.

Some First-class Racing at Baltimore—Hickory Jack Wins the First, and Goldsmith Maid the Second Race.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—The trotting which was postponed yesterday on account of rain took place to-day. Track in fine condition and attendance large. First purse, $1,000; horses that never beat 2:33, best 3 in 5, to harness; $500 to the first, $250 to the second, and $250 to the third. The following is the summary:

Hickory Jack	1	2	1	1
Allura	2	1	3	2
Fanny Fern	3	3	2	3

Time—2:34, 2:31½, 2:33, 2:33.

Second race, special purse $3,500, best three in five to harness; $2,000 to the first, $1,000 to the second, $500 to the third. The following is the summary:

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
American Girl	2	2	2
Lucy	3	3	3

Time—2:21, 2:23, 2:22.

Both races were pronounced among the finest, most exciting and well-contested ever witnessed. In the second race, first heat, Goldsmith Maid came in winner, leading American Girl half a length, with Lucy close up; and in the last heat about one and a half lengths. During the third heat Goldsmith Maid never broke her trot or made a skip.

☞ At Janesville, Wis., on Friday morning, about 9 o'clock, just as the court opened, a swallow flew into one of the open windows of the court-house, and immediately commenced to circle around the room near the ceiling, and kept flying during the entire day, not stopping once. Some of those present estimated that the bird traveled 200 miles while in the court-room. During the day, on two occasions, one of its companions flew in, and seemed to urge it to leave, but it wouldn't budge.

☞ The Ravenna (Ohio) Democrat puts on record the following new style of butter-making: "A few days since Mrs. Mary M. Hughes put about one quart of cream in a cloth bag, and buried it about two feet deep in the earth, where it remained three days, when she disinterred it, and found it transformed into pure, sweet, yellow butter, with not one drop of buttermilk to be seen. Mrs. Hughes thinks that cream will yield about one-third more butter by that process than by the old-fashioned way of churning."

☞ An experienced railroad traveler is not able to decide what position in a train is safest. He thinks the middle car rides the easiest, and may be somewhat less dangerous in case of accident, but adds that "no place in a car is wholly safe, and it has no more been decided which is the safest place in a railway train than where is the safest place on a body to have a boil."

☞ A monstrous shark, in length 11½ feet, and in girth 8 feet, was caught in the fish pond on Nahsawena, Mass., on Wednesday of last week. With a rope hitched to his caudal appendage, it required two yoke of oxen to drag him off the beach.

SUMMERFIELD'S SECRET.

"A Million of Dollars or I'll Set the Pacific Ocean in Flames."

The Fate of a Man Who Burnt Up a Mountain Lake in Fifteen Minutes.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

In the Sacramento Daily Union of a recent date appears the extraordinary statement of one Leonidas Parker, written before his death, and giving what purports to be the true account of his connection with the murder of Gregory Summerfield. The latter individual had been known for many years as "The Man with a Secret," and he met with a horrible death at the age of seventy years, by being pushed from the platform of a train upon the Union Pacific railroad, near the north fork of the American river, at a place called Cape Horn. The unfortunate wretch was hurled downward a distance of over one thousand feet upon the bristling rocks at the foot of the declivity. Parker, who was upon the platform with Summerfield at the time of the catastrophe, was twice arrested and tried for the alleged murder, but was on each occasion mysteriously acquitted, once by a justice and the second time by a grand jury.

Parker was himself a distinguished lawyer of Sacramento, and was widely respected. He always remained silent concerning the circumstances of the imputed crime, but shortly before his death he placed in the hands of a friend a document, the gist of which we give below, the entire story taking up nearly a page of the Union.

Referring to Gregory Summerfield, the narrator says, Mr. Parker speaks of him as having been one of the deepest chemical students of the age, a natural mathematician, a profound astronomer, and a man of excellent general literary attainments. Parker had known Summerfield for over twenty years, their acquaintance having been formed in Texas during the days of the republic. Continuing his account, Parker says:

"One day toward the close of last September an old man rapped at my office door, and on invitation came in, and advancing, called me by name. Perceiving that I did not at first recognize him he introduced himself as Gregory Summerfield. After inviting him to a seat I scrutinized his features more closely and quickly identified him as the same person whom I had met twenty-two years before. He was greatly altered in appearance, but there was the old charm of intellectual superiority in his conversation, and I welcomed him to California as an important addition to her mental wealth.

"It was not many minutes before he requested a private interview. He followed me into my back office, carefully closed the door after him and locked it. We had scarcely seated ourselves before he inquired of me 'if I had noticed any recent articles in the newspapers respecting the discovery of the art of decomposing water so as to fit it for use as a fuel for ordinary purposes?'

"I replied that I had observed nothing new upon the subject since the experiments of Agassiz and Prof. Henry, and added that, in my opinion, the expensive mode of reduction would always prevent its use.

"In a few words he then informed me that he had made the discovery that the art was extremely simple, and the expense attending the decomposition so slight as to be insignificant.

"Presuming that the object of his visit to me was to procure the necessary forms to get out a patent for the right, I congratulated him upon his good fortune, and was about to branch forth with a description of some of the great benefits that must ensue to the community, when he suddenly and somewhat uncivilly requested me to 'be silent,' and listen to what he had to say.

"He began with some general remarks about the inequality of fortune amongst mankind, and instanced himself as a striking example of the fate of those men who, according to all the rules of right, ought to be near the top, instead of at the foot of the ladder of fortune. 'But,' said he, springing to his feet with impulsive energy, 'I have now the means at my command of rising superior to fate, or of inflicting incalculable ills upon the whole human race.'

"Looking at him more closely, I thought I could detect in his eye the gleam of madness; but I remained silent and awaited further developments. But my scrutiny, stolen as it was, had been detected, and he replied at once to the expression of my face: 'No, sir, I am neither drunk nor a maniac; I am in deep earnest in all that I say; and I am fully prepared, by actual experiment, to demonstrate beyond all doubt the truth of all I claim.'

"For the first time I noticed that he carried a small portmanteau in his hand; this he placed upon the table, unlocked it, and took out two or three small volumes, a pamphlet or two, a small, square, wide-mouthed phial, hermetically sealed.

"I watched him with profound curiosity, and took note of his slightest movements. Having arranged his books to suit him, and placed the phial in a conspicuous position, he drew up his chair closely to my own, and uttered, in a half hissing tone:

"'I demand one million dollars for the contents of that bottle; and you must raise it for me in the city of San Francisco within one month, or scenes too terrible even for the imagination to conceive, will surely be witnessed by every living human being on the face of the globe.'

"The tone, the manner, and the absurd extravagance of the demand, excited a faint smile upon my lips, which he observed, but disdained to notice.

"My mind was fully made up that I had a maniac to deal with, and I prepared to act accordingly. But I ascertained at once that my inmost thoughts were read by the remarkable man before me, and seemed to be anticipated by him in advance of their expression.

"'Perhaps,' said I, 'Mr. Summerfield, you would oblige me by informing me fully of the grounds of your claim and the nature of your discovery.'

"'That is the object of my visit,' he replied. 'I claim to have discovered the key which unlocks the constituent gases of water, and frees each from the embrace of the other, at a single touch.'

"'You mean to assert,' I rejoined, 'that you can make water burn itself up?'

"'Nothing more nor less,' he responded, 'except this—to insist upon the consequences of the secret, if my demand be not at once complied with.'

"'Now, suppose I fling the contents of this small phial into the Pacific Ocean, what would be the result? Dare you contemplate it for an instant? I do not assert that the entire surface of the sea would instantaneously bubble up into insufferable flames; no, but from the nucleus of a circle, of which this phial would be the center, lurid radii of flames would gradually shoot outward, until the blazing circumference would roll in vast billows of fire, upon the uttermost shores. Not all the dripping clouds of the deluge could extinguish it; not all the tears of saints and angels could for an instant check its progress. Onward and onward it would sweep, with the steady gait of destiny, until the continents would melt with fervent heat, the atmosphere glare with the ominous conflagration, and all living creatures—in land, and sea, and air—perish in one universal catastrophe.'

"Then, suddenly starting to his feet, he drew himself to his full hight, and murmured solemnly, 'I feel like a God! and recognize my fellow-men but as pigmies that I spurn beneath my feet.'

At this Parker states that he attempted to reason with Summerfield upon the absurdity of believing that he held in his hands power so mighty, at which the latter retorted with quotations from the Scriptures, Humboldt's 'Cosmos,' and the works of famous astronomical writers, proving that it was not only possible for entire planets to be destroyed by fire, but that such terrible events had actually occurred. This answer concluded, he handed Parker a small phial, requesting him to open it and smell of its contents, the result being that a strong odor of potassium was observed. At this Summerfield continued, "Of course," said he, "you are familiar with the chief characteristic of that substance. It ignites instantly when brought into contact with water. Within that little globule of potassium I have imbedded a pill of my own composition and discovery. The moments it is liberated from the potassium it commences the work of decomposing the fluid on which it floats. The potassium at once ignites the liberated oxygen, and the conflagration of this mighty globe is begun."

"'Yes,' said I, 'begun, if you please, but your little pill soon evaporates or sinks, or melts in the surrounding seas, and your conflagration ends just where it began.'

"'But,' sneered he, 'the elementary substances in that small phial recreate themselves; they are self-generating, and when once fairly under way, must necessarily sweep onward, until the waters in all the seas are exhausted.'

"Rising from my seat, I went to the washstand in the corner of the apartment, and, drawing a bowl-full of Spring valley water, I turned to Summerfield and remarked, 'Words are empty, theories are ideal—but facts are things.'"

"'I take you at your word.' So saying he approached the bowl, emptied it of nine-tenths of its contents, and silently dropped the potassium-coated pill into the liquid. The potassium danced around the edges of the vessel, fuming, hissing and blazing, as it always does, and seemed on the point of expiring, when to my astonishment and alarm a sharp explosion took place, and in a second of time the water was blazing in a red, lurid column half way to the ceiling.

"'For God's sake,' I cried, "extinguish the flames or we shall set the building on fire!"

"Had I dropped the potassium into the bowl as you prepared it," he quietly remarked, "the building would indeed have been consumed." Lower and lower fell the flickering flames, paler and paler grew the blaze, until finally the fire went out, and I rushed up to see the effect of the combustion.

"Not a drop of water remained in the vessel! Astonished beyond measure at what I had witnessed, and terrified almost to the verge of insanity, I approached Summerfield and tremblingly inquired: 'To whom, sir, is this tremendous secret known?' 'To myself alone,' he responded; and now answer me a question, is it worth the money?"

"It is entirely unnecessary to relate in detail the subsequent events connected with the transaction. I will only add a general statement, showing the results of my negotiation. Having fully satisfied myself that Summerfield actually held in his hands the fate of the whole world, with its millions of human beings, and by experiment having tested the combustion of sea water, with equal facility as fresh, I next deemed it my duty to call the attention of a few of the principal men in San Francisco to the extreme importance of Summerfield's discovery.

"A leading banker, a bishop, a chemist, two State university professors, a physician, a judge, and two Protestant divines were selected by me to witness the experiment on a large scale. This was done at a small sandhill lake, near the sea shore, but separated from it by a ridge of lofty mountains, distant not more than ten miles from San Francisco. Every single drop of water in the pool was burnt up in less than fifteen minutes. We next did all we could to pacify Summerfield, and endeavored to induce him to lower his price and bring it within the bounds of a reasonable possibility. But without avail. He began to grow urgent in his demands. The subcommittee soon commenced work amongst the wealthiest citizens of San Francisco, and by appealing to the terrors of a few and the sympathies of all, succeeded in raising one-half the amount within the prescribed period. I shall never forget the woe-begone faces of of California street during the month of October. The outside world and the newspapers spoke most learnedly of a money panic—a pressure in business, and the disturbances in the New York gold room. But to the initiated there was an easier solution of the enigma. The pale specter of death looked down upon them all, and pointed with his bony finger to the fiery tomb of the whole race, already looming up in the distance before them. Day after day I could see the dreadful ravages of this secret horror; doubly terrible, since they dared not divulge it. Still, do all that we could, the money could not be obtained. The day preceding the last one given, Summerfield was summoned before the committee, and full information given him of the state of affairs. Obdurate, hard and cruel, he still continued. Finally, a proposition was started that an attempt should be make to raise the other half of the money in the city of New York. To this proposition Summerfield ultimately yielded, but with extreme reluctance. It was agreed in committee that I should accompany him thither, and take with me, in my own possession, evidences of the sums subscribed here; that a proper appeal should be made to the leading capitalists, scholars and clergymen of the metropolis; and that, when the whole amount was raised, it should be paid over to Summerfield, and a bond taken from him never to divulge his awful secret to any human being.

"With this he seemed to be satisfied, and left us to prepare for his going the next morning.

"As soon as he left the apartment, the bishop arose, and 'deprecated the action that had been taken, and characterized it as childish and absurd.' He declared that no man was safe one moment whilst that 'diabolical wretch' still lived; that the only security for us all was in his immediate extirpation from the face of the earth, and that no amount of money could seal his lips or close his hands. It would be no crime, he said, to deprive him of the means of assassinating the whole human family, and that, as for himself, he was for dooming him to immediate death.

"With a unanimity that was extraordinary the entire committee coincided.

"A great many plans were proposed, discussed, and rejected, having in view the extermination of Summerfield. In them all there was the want of that proper caution which would lull the apprehension of an enemy; for should he for an instant suspect treachery we knew his nature well enough to be satisfied that he would waive all ceremonies and carry his threats into immediate execution.

"It was finally resolved that the trip to New York should not be abandoned, apparently. But that we were to start out in accordance with the original programme; that, during the journey, some proper means should be resorted to by me to carry out the final intentions of the committee, and that whatever I did would be sanctioned by them all, and full protection, both in law and conscience, afforded me in any stage of the proceedings.

"Nothing was wanting but my own consent. I asked the privilege of meditation for one hour, at the hands of the committee, before I would render a decision either way. During that recess the above argumentation occupied my thoughts. The time expired, and I again presented myself before them. I did not deem it requisite to state the grounds of my decision; I briefly signified my assent, and made instant preparations to carry the plan into execution.

"Having passed on the line of the Pacific railway more than once, I was perfectly familiar with all of its windings, gorges and precipices.

"I selected Cape Horn as the best adapted to the purpose, and * * * the public knows the rest.

"Having been fully committed by two tribunals of the law, I make this final appeal to my fellow men throughout the State, and ask them confidently not to reverse the judgment already pronounced."

SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

What Tennessee Democrats Propose to Do About the Amendments and the Kuklux.

A ROUSING PLATFORM.

[From the Nashville Banner, June 1.]

In the following proceedings of the Democrats of the Twenty-first Civil district, in this, the banner county of Conservatism in all the State, an example is presented to the Democrats, not only of Tennessee, but throughout the Southern and border States, so worthy of emulation, so eminently practical and hopeful, and so just to the Southern Democrats themselves, and to their allies at the North, that we look for it to be received, indorsed and adopted with an enthusiastic earnestness everywhere. We commend to the attentive perusal of our readers every sentence and sentiment, down to the last name in the list of signers, which embraces some of the most influential and best citizens of the State. The following are the proceedings:

Inasmuch as the present Constitution of the State of Tennessee gives to the colored men every civil and political right enjoyed by the white men, it follows that the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States forms no substantial issue before the people of the State of Tennessee; and, therefore, in our opinion no person or paper that shall wantonly continue the agitation of that question is entitled to the confidence or support of the Democracy of this State; and,

Whereas, The recent act of Congress known as the Kuklux bill, looks, in our opinion, solely to the perpetuation of the succession of the Radical party by violence based on false pretenses, a contemplated destruction of the Government, which can only be prevented by a better organization of the Democratic and Conservative party of the South; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Democratic and Conservative party of the Twenty-first Civil District of Davidson county, That we do hereby organize ourselves into a Democratic Club, of which the following shall be the rules:

1. No secret meeting of this club shall ever be held.

2. There shall be no obligation on the members to attend any meeting of this club, except a meeting to be called by the chairman previous to every county Convention, for the purpose of nominating a suitable delegate from this district. But any member may vote at such preliminary meeting by his proxy named in writing.

3. The members of this club shall become such by their names signed to these resolutions.

4. The members of this club individually and collectively hereby recognize themselves a part of the posse comitatus; as such, always ready, at the call of either marshal of the United States or the sheriff of the county, to arrest and bring to justice any person guilty of violating the provisions of the Kuklux act of the State of Tennessee. Without being so called on by either the marshal or the sheriff, we bind ourselves to pursue, with hue and cry, any such offender in this civil district to the confines of the district. And this club hereby offers a standing reward of one hundred dollars, to be assessed on the members in proportion to their tax lists respectively, for the arrest and conviction of every such offender in this civil district.

We earnestly request the Democrats and Conservatives of every other civil district of this county, and of all the other counties of this State, to organize themselves into similar clubs under these resolutions.

The Democratic and Conservative papers in Tennessee (daily and weekly) are respectfully and earnestly requested to copy the above proceedings, and the Democratic press beyond the limits of the State are requested also to publish them in full, or make editorial notice thereof.

We have assurances from a number of the signers to this preamble and resolutions, that they will certainly be signed, as they are now unanimously indorsed by every Democratic and Conservative citizen and voter in the Twenty-first district.

Discouraging to Beer Drinkers.

Genuine beer is as hard to find as pure ale or porter. Not only are malt and hop beers largely adulterated, but beers are made without malt or hops. Sugar, honey, molasses, and licorice are used for malt; alum, opium, gentian, quassia, aloes, cocculus indicus, amaras, tobacco, and nux for hops; saltpetre, jalap, salt, maranta, green copperas, marble dust, oyster shells, egg shells, sulphate of lime, hartshorn, shavings, nut-galls, potash, soda, &c., to prevent souring. The beautiful cauliflower head often comes from green vitriol, alum, and salt. The smack of age and the tingle to the palate often comes from alum, and new beer is made old in a few hours by oil of vitriol. Take your ale, beer, and porter if you will, but remember its strength or intoxicating qualities may be due to the deadly cocculus indicus, foxglove, henbane, mulium, and nux-vomica, and the narcotic power to opium, tobacco, and grains of paradise.

Smack your lips at the tingle of lime and pepper, and exult in the foam of copperas and lime. Is there not death in the beer mug?—[Dr. E. G. Dalton.

☞ A writer in Appletons' Journal collates the proverbs, superstitions and curious facts about cats. This extract may save some mothers worry: A common superstition charges cats with sucking the breath of infants, thereby causing their death by strangulation. This is a false accusation, as pussy's mouth is so formed anatomically that she would not be able to do so sanguinary a deed did she wish it. Instances are on record where cats have crawled into a cradle or a bed, and lain down on an infant's face, not probably with any criminal intent—though children have been found dead under such circumstances—but purely for the sake of the warmth of the infant's body and clothing.

☞ A machine has recently been perfected in London with which a writer, using a pen in the usual manner, can at the same time produce a duplicate so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, yet so distinct that a microscope will reveal every line and dot. A most useful application of the apparatus will be for the prevention of forgery, as private marks can be made on notes and securities, legible under microscopic power, but which no imitator could see or even suspect the presence of. The inventor, a Mr. Peters, states that the entire contents of the Bible can with the help of this machine be written twenty-two times in the space of a square inch.

☞ A California lady tells with a relish how she gave mortal offense to one of the secondary lights of the High Commission. She was praising the Golden State. "Aw, yes," said the gentleman, "fine place, no doubt; but shouldn't care to live there, you know. You have earthquakes there, and they are such shocking nuisances." The lady laughed and said to a bystander, "What an excellent joke! He calls earthquakes 'shocking nuisances.'" "Madam," said the supposed wit, moving away with offended dignity, "I never pun; it's so deuced vulgaw, ye know."

Gloomy Crop Reports.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 1.—The Little Rock Gazette of yesterday says gloomy crop reports come from Pulaski, White, Woodruff, Jackson and Prairie counties. Owing to the incessant rains and late frosts the stand of cotton is very poor. Many plantations have been plowed up and planted in corn.

The Fort Smith Herald says reports from the counties of the mountains are gloomy enough, especially about the wheat. It is doubtful if seed even will be saved.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, June 3.

Money has ruled rather easy during the week, but there is great complaint about slow collection and no money coming in from the South, but the banks accommodate their friends readily and none who offer first-class collateral or No. 1 names fail to get money at 9 or 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is not very active, but there is fair demand, and the supply is such as to cause the banks no inconvenience to get all the new exchange that they need at par to 1-20 per cent, and they sell at 1-10 to ¼ premium.

GOLD—Has weakened a little, but the change was not of much importance. It opened at 112¼, touched 112, and closed at 112⅛.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111½	112
Silver halves and quarters	106	108
Silver dimes	103	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Market not so active to-day.

	Buying.	Selling.
Coupons, '81	116½	@117½
" '62	111	@111½
" '64	110⅞	@111⅛
" '65	111⅛	@111½
" new '65	113⅛	@114⅛
" '67	113⅛	@114⅛
" '68	113⅛	@114⅛
10-40s	109	@110
Currency 6s	114⅛	@114½

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Ad.	De.
Coupons, '81	117⅛	117⅝	117⅝		
" '62	111⅞	111⅞	112	⅛	
" '64	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞		
" '65	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞		
" '65 (new)	114	114½	114⅜		
" '67	114½	114½	114½		
" '68	114½	114½	114½		
Coupons '68	114½	114½	114½		
10-40 coupons	110	110	110		
Cy 6s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞		

We bring forward our quotations:

1871.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
May 1	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
3	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
4	111⅞	111⅞	111	111⅞
5	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
6	111⅞	111	111	111
8	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	111⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	111⅞
11	111⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	111⅞
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
16	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
17	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
18	111⅞	112⅛	111⅞	112⅛
19	112⅛	112⅛	111⅞	111⅞
20	111⅞	112	111⅞	112
22	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
23	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
24	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
25	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
26	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
27	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
29	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
30	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
31	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
Jun 1	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2	112	112	112	112⅛
3	112⅛	112⅛	112	112⅛

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—We find no new features in the market for local securities, but there are still some buyers in quest of old and favorite securities, and, while that class of bonds and a few bank stocks are ready sale, other securities are hard to force on the market. First mortgage R. R. bonds bring good prices, and find ready purchasers, and city bonds are still in demand. There are orders unfilled for Bank of Kentucky, Northern and Merchants' Bank stock, and we report sales of Falls City Bank stock.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	116	118
National Bank, Second	100	102
National Bank, Planters'	98	100
National Bank, City	102	103
Bank of America	97	100
Bank of Kentucky	100	101
Bank of Louisville	86	89
Merchants' Bank	119	121
Commercial Bank	75	76
Central Bank	99	100
Northern Bank	125	128
Citizens' Bank	116	118
People's Bank	95	97
Masonic Bank	104	105
Farmers' Bank	99	101
Security Bank	117	118
German Bank	130	
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	98	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	99	100
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	103	104
Financial and Manufact'g Bank	98	100
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	188	
German Insurance Co. Bank	134	135
Western Insurance Co. Bank	120	130
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	45	47½
Central Savings Bank	50	
Lou. Cin. and Lex. R. R. com'n	44	46
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	91	92
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	78	79
Gas Company stock	118	120

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c.	98	99
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c.	90	*92½
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c.	*84	*85
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c.		*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c.	83	85
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c.	73	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c.		*87½
City for improvements, 6 per c.	78	80
City for bounty, 6 per c.	78	79
City for schools, 6 per c.	79	81
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	81	83
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	79	80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	81	83
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	79	80
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c.	80	81
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c.	80	83
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c.		*89
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c.	85*	*90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c.	94½	*95½
City for school purposes, 7 per c.	94½	*95½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.		83
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c.	90	91
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c.	84	85
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c.	80	81
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c.	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c.	89½	*90½
Grayson county, 7 per c.	77	78
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c.	77	78
Lyon county, 7 per c.	75	76
Caldwell county, 7 per c.	77	78
McCracken county, 7 per c.	75	78
Shelby county, 8 per c.	90	*90½
New Albany City, 7 per c.		*90
Cass county, Mo., new 10 per cent		*90
Vernon co., Mo., 8 percent		*80
Marion county, Mo., 8 per cent		*90

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Money Matters in Cincinnati.

There was a greater activity in the money market than for some time past, both in discounting and the payment of checks, but it does not change the easy tone of the market. It is observed at some of the banks that the offerings of paper for discount represent nearly all queries of business, though none of them are particularly strong in their claims for favor. Complaints are now and then heard from the manufacturers that the banks are less liberal to them than they could rightfully expect, and some think that the interests under that head are discriminated against. It is said that the business of some of the establishments increases more rapidly than the means to conduct them accumulate out of their profits, and that they are cramped by the lack of facilities that the banks could readily afford. As a remedy for their troubles under this head some of the manufacturers are talking of the organization of a bank to be devoted especially to their interests. Whether there is a necessity for such a remedy or not the fact is well worthy consideration. It may be said that this is an evil which will remedy itself, and that if any interest needs bank favors it will get its share on equal terms with others. This will doubtless hold good as to current business, but it should be considered whether certain branches of business, especially manufacturing, may not be encouraged and built up by judicious assistance, and the area of the field for the use of credit thus continually enlarged. It is certainly good policy that everything that can should be done here to extend our manufacturing industries. They are not only better bases for future prosperity and wealth than are mere commercial interests, but they are coming to be our main dependence for future growth, and they must have an abiding place here that will be made permanent by low taxes, cheap money, inexpensive and comfortable living. The exercise of a judicious public spirit in banking—that which will have in view the upbuilding of important permanent interests—may not be as immediately remunerative as some other methods for realizing large profits, but it will produce good results—results not always attainable by mere competition—which, in the end, will pay better.—[Commercial, 3d.

In Memphis.

The local money market presented no new features worthy of comment to-day, and beyond a few transactions in bonds, and the usual daily routine of checking and depositing, nothing was done. The banks report an abundant supply of currency, and only a light demand for loans. Rates of interest range from 10@12 per cent. on "gilt-edge" paper, the inside being an exception. In the open market there seems to be an ample supply of capital seeking investment, but brokers and capitalists report considerable difficulty in securing the desired class of paper. Rates range from 1½@3 per cent., the latter being the rate on "shy" notes.—[Appeal, 2d.

New York Boot and Shoe Market.

The busy season is about closed, and we can expect very little demand from any quarter for boots and shoes. A few orders continue to come forward from the general trade, and an occasional late buyer makes his appearance in the market, but the sales are very meager, and confined to small lots of light goods to complete assortments. The local trade has also slacked off, and now rules very moderate. The jobbing houses have now plenty of leisure to examine stock, look up their accounts, and make preparations for future transactions when trade once more deigns to favor them with a call.

Manufacturers are still engaged to some extent on fine work, and there is a continuous demand in this direction. Prices generally rule firm and steady, and there are no present evidences of abatement in quotations. The export demand to South America and the West Indies continues moderately active.—[Mercantile Journal, 1st.

Exports of Old Hops.

Advices lately received from England that the hop crop in that country has been considerably damaged by blight have caused a good demand for export and a very firm market. During last week about 1,200 bales were shipped to English markets, and fully 500 bales are now engaged for shipment this week. The shipments have been entirely of old growth 1868 and 1869; the former brought from 2@3c, and the latter from 4@4½c. Shippers have bought only old hops, as the price of new would leave them no margin. There is still a scarcity of fine new here, and as only these hops will find a market in England the exports of new have been restricted. Prime old sell readily in English markets, as the English brewers can mix them with their fine hops with a satisfactory result, while American brewers cannot use old hops. Hops of the growth of 1869, for which shippers pay, say 4c, will bring on the other side from about 7@8c per lb; hence the good demand for shipment. The English markets are tending upward, and the market here is very firm for old, while new, which depend more on a demand from brewers, are not so firm. The reports as to the growing crop are contradictory as yet, one letter from a district stating the vine as presenting a very poor appearance, and another, from the same district, asserting that the prospect never was finer for a large crop. It is generally believed, however, that the next crop will not be as large by one-fourth as our last one.—[N. Y. Bulletin, 1st.

Shipments of Cotton Eastward.

There was billed north from Nashville over the Louisville and Nashville railroad during the month of May, 3,972 bales of cotton, which shows an increase of 787 bales compared with the same month of last year. The total shipments over the road from September 1, 1870, to May 31, 1871, inclusive, from Nashville proper, were 81,972 bales; from Memphis, Selma and other points south, during the same period, 17,375 bales. Total shipments from all points north via Nashville, 99,347 against the last cotton year, in which 51,500 bales were shipped, showing an increase of 47,842 bales. During the current year, 4,675 bales have been shipped from Nashville via Cumberland river, all of which went north. From these figures it may be safely estimated that the shipments from this point over the Louisville and Nashville railroad for the current cotton year will probably exceed 100,000 bales.—[Nashville Banner, 2d.

The Wool Crop.

The season has arrived when the farmers, having prepared their wool for market, will be solicited to sell it, and of course they desire to realize as high a price as possible for it. The market opens in a favorable condition for them. The old stock is concentrated in the hands of the wealthier dealers and outside capitalists in the east, who have bought it for a speculation, are holding it at very full prices. Since the first of January there has been an advance of 4@8c. per lb. in New York on Western wool, and the opening prices for the new clip in the West are about 3@5c. per pound higher than one year ago. As to the amount of wool produced in the West this season, we have no reliable data, but there is no good reason for estimating it at less than last year, and the probability is that there has been an increase. The wool-growers last year received remunerative prices for their clip, and it would be contrary to all human experience to suppose that they would decrease their production under such circumstances. There has been an effort made by Eastern speculators to produce a belief that there is a short supply in the Eastern markets, and reports of a scarcity of wool have been freely circulated. To show that this is groundless, the New York Bulletin publishes the comparative receipts of domestic and foreign wool at New York and Boston from January 1 to May 31, which we reproduce as follows:

AT NEW YORK.

	1871. Bales.	1871. Pounds.	1870. Bales.	1870. Pounds.
Domestic	24,216	4,843,200	29,372	5,874,400
Foreign	26,416	12,771,900	16,122	7,045,500
Total	50,632	17,615,100	45,494	12,920,900

AT BOSTON.

	Bales.	Pounds.	Bales.	Pounds.
Domestic	56,732	11,346,400	54,664	10,932,800
Foreign	10,316	4,842,200	11,782	5,301,900
Total	67,048	15,988,600	66,446	16,234,700
Total at N. Y. and Boston	117,680	33,603,700	111,940	29,155,600

This shows an increase in the supply during the five months from January 1 of 4,450,000 pounds as compared with the corresponding time last year. Turning to England, we find that there was imported into the United Kingdom the first four months of this year 125,196,684 pounds, against 90,584,559 pounds during the corresponding time last year, giving an increased supply of nearly 35,000,000 pounds. With these facts before them, the farmers may be better able to determine whether it is better to sell their wool as soon as it is ready for market, or hold it back, as the speculators desire them to do, until they have sold out the old wool at high prices, when they will turn round and attempt to run prices down as vigorously as they now try to run them up.—[Cincinnati Gazette, 3d.

The Cotton Crop.

The Southern cotton crop of 1869-70 came nearly up to the extravagant estimates of the Northern journals. That of last year surpassed the highest estimates. There is great danger, therefore, this season, of over-estimating the planting and the probable yield. Foreign buyers of our great staple have been twice deceived with large crops, and as they are not familiar with the condition of the Southern States they will be the more ready to expect in the future the same rapid increase of cotton culture that has characterized the past two years.

Large estimates of the planting this season will, therefore, be more quickly obtain advocates, and there is great danger that our planters may be subjected to heavy losses on that account. The enormous decline of cotton the past season totally upset the calculations of planters, and swept away all the expected profits from the year's business. The whole agricultural community, in fact, was nearly impoverished. Planters that raised splendid crops could scarcely obtain supplies for the rest of the season, the proceeds from their cotton being barely sufficient to pay the cost of its production. Thousands of negroes at the end of the year were in debt to their employers, and they had drawn only food and clothing.

Such a state of affairs could not fail to result in a larger acreage being put under breadstuffs this season. The laboring force of the South has not materially increased, so that an increase in acreage of breadstuffs must inevitably cause reduced cotton planting. The fact of the reduction of the area in cotton is more generally admitted, but the extent of the reduction is a point of dispute, and we are glad to see some of our Northern contemporaries contending for liberal figures.

The estimate is that the falling off is nearly one million acres, or over half a million bales. The planting last season was for about 3,800,000 bales. An extraordinarily long picking season, together with the lavish use of fertilizers, made a crop considerably above these figures. The planting this year is, therefore, for three and one-quarter million bales, with an average season.

The season thus far has been very bad, and has injured the stand and the young plants to such an extent that it is useless to expect a very fine yield under any circumstances. Fertilizers might have enabled the plants to overcome early injuries, but they have not been extensively used this year.—[N. O. Picayune, 1st.

General Remarks.

The most remarkable feature in the market during the week just closing is the advance in cotton of 1¼c per lb. and the excitement in the cotton markets elsewhere. The prospect is not very flattering for a crop this year, and the consequence is a steady advance. The leaf tobacco market continues very active at the advanced prices established last week, with no indications of letting up, and with rather better receipts. The grocery market is quiet, with a decline of ⅛c per lb on hard and soft refined sugars. Country produce is still on the decline—the old stock of potatoes going down 90c per bushel on arrival; new ones are expected in liberal quantities at the opening of next week; closing quotations today $6 25 per bbl. Onions, beans, peas and beets are arriving in small quantities from the South, and readily taken up. Provisions are exceedingly dull; no sales to-day; no inquiries. It is exceedingly difficult to arrive at correct quotations, but round lots could be bought at a considerable concession from the rates as published. Dry goods and other standard articles are in fair demand. Flour and grain continue active at full prices, while dairy produce is a drug—hard to work off.

Weekly Review of the Markets.

BROOMS—Market generally quiet. Dealers quote common qualities at $1 75@2 75 per dozen, and prime qualities at $2 75@3 50 per dozen.

BATTING—Is quiet, with ample stocks. Dealers quote extra at 20@21; No. 1 at 18@19c; No. 2 15@16c; common 13½@14c.

BAGGING—The market is quiet; stocks accumulating. Dealers are holding at 20@21c for round lots.

BAGS—The market is very quiet, and prices are weak at quotations.

2-bushel, seamless bags, cotton	25	@32
4-bushel buriaps	19	@20
2-bushel do	13	@15
Gunnies, in bales	19	@20
Gunnies, rese'ed	21	@

CEMENT—Is in fair demand and manufacturers are selling at $1 65@1 90 per bbl. Sales of 827 bbls at quotations.

COAL—Coal is quiet and firm, and dealers quote Pittsburg afloat at 12@12½c in barges and boats, and 16c to the city trade. Pomeroy coal is held at 10c in barges.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET-CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK—The market is very quiet, but stocks are ample and include Southern and standard brands of yarns.

No. 400, per dozen, at	14	@15	c
No. 500, per dozen, at	13	@	c
" 600, " at	11½	@	c
" 700, " at		10	c
Pound yarns at	27	@28	c
Carpet chain at	27	@29	c
Candle wick at	27	@28	c
Carpet warp, white, at	28	@	c
" colored, at	35	@	c

Southern yarns are held at 1@1½c under these figures.

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand for goods embraced in the following list, and prices are steady.

Peaches, 2 & 3lb	$2 25@3 50
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	3 25@3 50
Cherries	2 75@3 25
Gooseberries	2 00@2 25
Pears	2 50
Plums	2 75@3 50
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	5 75@4 25
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 25@4 00
Tomatoes, per doz	2 00@2 25
Jellies, per doz	1 90@2 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 25@8 00
Catsup, tomato, per doz	2 00@2 50
Catsup, English walnut, per doz	3 25@3 50
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	1 75@3 00
Pickles, English	4 00@7 00

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@75c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

CANDIES—The market is steady with a fair demand. Dealers quote:

Double Refined candies	18	@18
FANCY CANDY—		
Machine Drops	18	@20
Balls and Kisses	18	@20
Bar Candy	20	@25
Nut Candy	18	@25
Gum Drops	30	@35
Arabian Gum Drops	19	@25
Imperials	31	@35
Rock Candy	23	@25
Lozenges	25	@40
Common pan work	20	@30
Fine Almonds	30	@45
No. 2 do	25	@30
Plain Creams	28	@35
Decorated Creams	31	@35
Cordial Goods	30	@35

COOPERAGE AND COOPER STUFF—A fair demand for whisky and flour barrels is reported, and prices are steady.

Bourbon bbls. iron-hooped	$2 30
Highwine bbls. wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 88
Oil bbls	2 05
Pork bbls	1 50@1 75
Lard tierces	1 75
Ham tierces	1 80
Bacon hhds	2 50
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 35
" " " iron-hooped	1 60@
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	1 00
" " five gallons	90
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$14 00@15 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	24 00
Staves, per 1,000	$18 00@30 00

CORDAGE—The market is unchanged and dealers quote:

Baling twine	18	@19
Hemp twine per doz	65	@75
Cotton twine	28	@40
Jute rope	13	@14
Cotton rope	27	@30
Manilla rope	18½	@19½
Sisal rope	16½	@18
Tarred rope	18	@20

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair request and prices for oranges and lemons have advanced.

Oranges, per box	$7 50@8 00
Lemons, per box	7 00@8 50
Layer raisins, per box	3 00@4 25
Figs, per lb	15@ 20
Zante currants, per lb	12@ 14

FETILIZERS—Are in moderate request and prices have undergone no change. Dealers quote land plaster at $29@25 per ton; Peruvian guano at 7c per lb; bone superphosphate at $45@60 per ton; bromophyte at $40 per ton.

HOPS—Are dull at 10c per lb.

HAY—There has been only a moderate demand during the past week, and prices have ruled steady at $12 50@18 00 per ton for the various grades on arrival. Dealers are selling from store and delivered on cars at $1 50@2 50 advance. Sales to-day of 250 bales choice from store at $17@18.

HIDES—The market is quiet, but prices are undergoing no change. Dealers quote dry-flint at 17@18c, dry-salted at 14@16c, and green salted at 8½@9c per lb.

HEMP—Prices are firm, and dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $260@270; hackled tow $120@125.

LUMBER—The market rules steady, with a good demand, and the market is active.

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch, per M	$55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	55 00@60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1½ and 2 inch	40 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	22 50@25 00
Fencing	24 00
Hemlock lumber	17 00@19 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	60 00@
do Third rate	40 00
do Common	32 50
Hemlock flooring	25 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	35 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 25@3 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 25
do 16-inch poplar, per M	5 50@
Lath, cut per M	2 75
Sawed	3 00

LIME—Is in good request, and sales are made at $1@1 10 per bbl.

LEATHER—Is unchanged, and stocks are ample. Dealers quote:

Oak sole tan	39	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	$45@55
Buffalo slaugh	34@35	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	38@40	Ung. hog skins each	50@1
Skirting	42	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Calf city	1 25@1 35		
Bridles per doz	$54@72		
Upper per doz	42@54		

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—There is no change in prices. A moderate demand is reported. Lower grades are well supplied; higher in good demand.

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75	@ 85
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	57	@ 63
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	80	@ 85
Va. fine light-pressed, 5-inch	85	@ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65	@ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	62	@ 65
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	60	@ 63
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	60	@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	60	@ 63

NUTS—Market quiet as follows:

Almonds, hard-shelled, per lb	18	@20
Almonds, soft-shelled, per lb	22	@23
Filberts, per lb	15	@
Brazil nuts, new, per lb	12	@15
Naples walnuts, per lb	15	@
English walnuts, per lb	15	@
Pecans, per lb	25	@30

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand and steady.

Oakum, per bale	$4 75@4 00
Tar, per bbl	4 25@4 50
Rosin, per bbl	4 00@5 00
Pitch, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Turpentine, per gal	58

OILS—Are quiet, with a fair demand.

Linseed oil	1 00@1 05	Gasoline	28 35
Lard oil	1 00@1 05	Bank oil	65
Lard oil, No. 2	90@1 00	Rosin oil	70
Coal oil	22@ 25	Lubricating	30@45
Benzine	15		

OFFAL—Is in fair request and steady. Dealers quote as follows:

Bran, per ton, at	$18 00
Shorts, per ton, at	20 00
Shipstuff and middlings, per ton, at	25 00@26 00

PAINTS AND COLORS—The market rules steady at previous quotations.

PAINTS.

White lead, pure, at	11½@12
White lead No. 2	8 @11

COLORS.

English red lead	14½c per lb.
American red lead	11c "
English orange mineral	15½c "
English Venetian red	3½c "
French Rochelle ochre	4½c "
Paris white	4c "

PEANUTS—Prices have advanced, and prime lots command 10@11c.

SALT—The market is steady with a fair demand.

Seven bushel barrels	2 80
Small barrels	2 00
Small dairy	2 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@5 75

TALLOW AND GREASE—There is a fair demand for tallow, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying 8@8½c. Grease is in light request at 6½@8c.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate is firm and active. There is a large demand for roofing. Dealers quote:

Tin Plate.

10x14 IC Charcoal	$11 00
do IX do	14 00
12x12 IC do	12 00
do IX do	15 00
14x20 IC do	12 00
do IX do	15 00
do XX do	18 00
do XXX do	21 00
Roofing IC do	10 50
do IX do	13 00
10x14 IC Coke	10 00

Block Tin.

Large pigs	40c
Small pigs	42c
Bar	45c

Copper.

Tinned	35c
Copper Bottoms	37c

Zinc.

Sheet, by the cask	10c
do less than cask	11c
Slab	9c

Fence Wire.

Bright wire	25 per cent off list.
Clothes-line wire, white galvanized	15c

Sheet Iron.

No. 10 to 24 rates, common	5@5½c

VINEGAR—Prices are unchanged. We quote cider vinegar at $8 per barrel, apple at $10, and wine at $12 per barrel.

WOOL—Receipts as yet are light, and meet with ready sale. Dealers are paying 30@32c for unwashed, and 45@48c for tub washed.

WOODENWARE—Prices are unchanged.

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$9 50@10 00
" " 2, "	8 @ 8 50
" " 3, "	7 @ 7 50
Painted B'kts "	2 00@ 3 15
Cedar iron b'd "	5 50@ 6 00
Do. brass b'd "	7 50@10 00
Churns, No. 1, "	10 00@10 50
" " 2, "	9 00@ 9 50
" " 3, "	8 00@ 8 50
Assorted "	9 00@ 9 50
Wash-boards "	2 15@ 2 40
Seives "	1 75@ 3 25

WINDOW GLASS—Prices are steady. The following are the card rates, with 40 per cent. off to the trade.

6x8 to 8x10	$4 25	8x11 to 10x12	4 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 00	11x14 to 12x18	5 50
14x16 to 16x24	6 50	18x22 to 18x30	7 50
20x28 to 24x30	8 00	26x34 to 26x40	9 50
28x38 to 28x44	10 50	28x46 to 30x38	12 00
36x28 to 24x36			50

Louisville Grain and Flour Market.

WHEAT—The market is active, and wheat is firm. Dealers quote Mediterranean, amber or hill wheat at $1 25@1 40, and white at $1 40@1 50 on arrival. Sales from store are made at $1 45@1 55 for red, and $1 55@1 65 for white.

CORN—The demand is fair, and prices are firm at quotations. Sales are made from first hands on arrival of ear at 55@57c; shelled at 56@58c. Dealers add for commissions, costs of handling, &c. Sales to-day 1,500 bush mixed at quotations.

OATS—The market is unchanged. Dealers quote on arrival at 52½@55c in bulk, and 62@63c, sacks included, delivered.

RYE—Quiet. Dealers quote at 95c@$1 per bu on arrival.

BARLEY—Market quiet. Dealers quote spring at 95c@$1, and fall $1 10@1 15 on arrival.

MALT—The market is firm and active. Dealers quote spring at $1 10; fall at $1 20@1 25; rye malt at $1 15@1 20. Sales to-day of 650 bushels No. 1 fall at $1 25; 500 bushels spring at $1 10 and 200 bushels rye at $1 10.

FLOUR—Market active, and dealers now quote: Fine, $4 75@5 25; superfine, $5 50@5 75; extra, $6 00@6 25; extra family, $6 50@7 00; A No. 1, $7 25@7 75; fancy $7 75@8 50. Rye flour, $6@6 25. Sales to-day, 300 bbls as follows: 300 assorted at quotations; 100 extra at $6 75; 100 extra family at $7; 300 A No. 1 at $7 75; 100 fancy at $8 50@8 75.

Country Produce Market.

APPLES—New Southern—small lots received and held at $3 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged, and dealers are selling at 27@28c; prices which have ruled for a long time past.

BEANS—Market quiet; prime white and navy command $1 75@2 per bush, New York held at $2 25@2 50. Soap beans are held at $2 50 per bushel.

BEETS—New Southern are held at $10 per bbl.

BARK—Is in good request, and prime lots of chestnut-oak command $12 50@13 50 per cord. Some sales are made by the car-load at $73 per load.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet, and dealers quote at 3½@4c per lb, as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is glutted, and prices have declined; common to fair commands 10@15c; good to choice 16@18c; W. R. 23@25c. Sales of 1,000 lbs fair country at 15c.

CABBAGE—Market nearly bare; held at $14@15 per hundred.

DRIED FRUIT—The market for dried fruit is fair, and half peaches are quiet at 10@10½c; quarters 7@8c, and dried apples 3½@4½c per lb.

EGGS—Receipts are fair, and sales are made in lots on arrival at 14c per doz.

FLAXSEED—Is in light request, and dealers quote at $1 70 per bu for prime stock.

FEATHERS—The market is dull, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying 63@65c per lb.

GINSENG—Dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 65c.

ONIONS—Now arriving, are held at $5 00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Market moderately active; chickens, fair to choice, at $2 25@3 50 per dozen.

POTATOES—The market is fairly supplied. Prime Northern peachblows on arrival at 90c. Sales to-day of 200 bbls from store at $1; 10 bbls new Southern at $6 25 from store.

Louisville Grocery Market.

In this department a fair business has been transacted during the week, but closes quiet.

COFFEE—Prices rule firm for the various descriptions, with fair jobbing demand. Dealers quote as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	20	@21
Prime Rio	18½	@19
Good Rio	17½	@18
Fair Rio	16½	@17
Java, Government	24	@26
Java, Singapore	22	
Laguayra	19	@20

CANDLES—There is no change whatever in the price of candles and manufacturers and jobbers report a good demand. Dealers quote full weight star candles at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12@13c; 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c. Sales of 100 boxes 12-oz at quotations.

CHEESE—Has declined. New Ohio factory is held at 12@12½c; pineapple at 20@28c. Sales of 30 boxes O. F. at quotations.

FISH—Prices are weak with a light demand and the market is well supplied.

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	$19 00@26 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	14 50@15 50
Do No. 2, medium	12 50@13 00
Do No. 3, large	12 50@13 00
Do No. 3, small	10 00@11 00
Do No. 1, kits, 15 lb $2 00; 20 lb	2 60@
Do No. 2, kits, 15 lb $1 40; 20 lb	1 80@
Do No. 3, kits, 15 lb $1 25; 20 lb	1 6?@
White fish, half bbl, No. 1, 100 lbs net	8 00@
Do No. 2, do do	7 50@
Codfish, per lb	5@5¾c
Herring, bbls	8 50@ 9 00
Sardines, for ¼ add ½ boxes	21½@ 36
Oysters, 1 lb cans	1 40@ 1 50
do 2 lb cans	2 40@ 2 50

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice per gallon.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 8½@9c for Rangoon; 9½@10c for Carolina.

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6½@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c. Sales 50 boxes Olive and German at quotations.

STARCH—Is steady, and agents and jobbers are selling at 5@6c per lb.

SUGARS—The market is firm for New Orleans; hard and soft refined are off ⅛c.

Common New Orleans sugar at	10½	@11
Fair do	11	@11½
Fully fair do	11½	@12
Prime do	11½	@12½
Choice do	12	@13
Crushed, powdered, and granulated	14½	@14⅝
A coffee	13½	@13⅝
B coffee	13	@13½
Extra C	12½	@13
C yellow	12½	@12⅞
Circle C	12½	@12½
Yellow	11½	@12½
Demerara	12½	@

TEAS—Dealers quote gunpowder at 90c@$1 60 as to quality; Japan at 90c@$1 10, and Oolong at 75c@$1 10.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

Trade continues fair for the season. Dealers quote as follows: BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—Cannelton, 12c; Great Western, 11½; Anchor, 11½; Penn Mills, 11½; Eagle, 14½; Simon Kenton, 11½; Lone Star, 11½; Macon, 11; Tallassee, 11½; Kennedale, 11½; Eastern standards, 12½; Osnaburgs, 7-8 12½@15; do 4-4, 15@18; Pepperell E, fine, 13; do R, 12; do O, 11; do N, 10. BLEACHED—Blackstone, 12; Hope, 13; Langdon, 36-inch, 14; do ¾-inch, 12; Lonsdale, 15½; Wamsutta, 20; N. Y. Mills, 21; Pepperell 6-4, 25; do 7-4, 27; 10-4, 35; 11-4, 40. WORSTED BRAIDS—Common colors, 55; High colors, 60. CAMBRICS—Paper, 11@12. Glazed, 7@8½. PRINTS—Allens, 10½; Amoskeag, 9; Cocheco, 11; Dunnels A, 11; Lon. mourning, 10; Merrimac D, 11; do W, 12; do chintz, 11½; Pacific, 10½; Spragues fancy, 10½; do frock, 11; Bedford, 7½; American, 10½; Dunnels fancy, 11; Garners, 9; Arnolds, 9½; Hamiltons, 10½; Richmonds, 10½; Wamsutta, 7½; Gloucester, 10½. TICKINGS—Conestoga, g. m. 21; do extra, 25; Everett, 25; Falls City, 22; do A, 25; do A A, 30; do A A A, 35; Minnehaha, 30. STRIPES—Amoskeags, 18; Albany, 10; American, 12; Jewett City, 17. BROWN DRILLS—Stark A, 13½; Pepperell, 13½; Laconia, 13½; Trothrop, 12. DENIMS—Ocean A brown, 18; Albany blue, 11; Amoskeag, 22½. GINGHAMS—Glasgow, 14; Lancaster, 14; Hartford, 11; Scotch, 22@25. CORSET JEANS—Bates, 10; Pepperells, 15; Amoskeag, 13; do sateen, 15. SPOOL COTTON—Clark's 6-cord, 80; do enameled, 54; Stafford Bros, 37; Brooks, 75; Green & Daniels, 40; Stewart's, 41; J. & P. Coats, 80; Hadley, 75; Willimantic, 6 cd, 70; do enameled, 80. JEANS—Kentucky, 40@65; Eastern, 15@65.

Louisville Provision Market.

The week has been dull in the way of transactions, while quotations are merely nominal:

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 9c, clear sides 9¼c, shoulders 7@7¼c. Bulk meats ½c lower.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 14@14½c; plain at 13½@13¾c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $16, Rump pork at $13 50@14 50.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 11c, in kegs at 12½c.

Louisville Drug Market.

A fair week's business is reported, and prices have ruled firm. Dealers quote: Alcohol, $1 90@2 00. Alum, 4½@5c. Calomel, lb, $1 80@1 90. Camphor, lb, 80@85c. Cochineal, lb, $1 00. Chloroform, lb, $1 20@1 30. Copperas, bbls, 2c; 3½c. Copperas, kegs, lb, 3½c. Cream Tartar, pure, 45@50c. Gum Opium, lb, $7 00. Indigo, lb, $1 50@1 85. Licorice, Calab. lb, 40@47c. Magnesia, carb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings'), 40@45c. Morphine, P. & W., oz., $6 50@6 75. Madder, lb, 16c. Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal, $1 90@2 00. Oil, Sweet, gal, $1 25@1 50. Oil, Olive, gal, $3 25@3 50. Oil, sperm, gallon, $2 25@2 50. Oil, bergamot, pound, $6 00@6 50. Oil, cassia, pound, $3 25@3 50. Oil, lemon, pound, $5 50@5 75. Quinine, P. & W., ounce, $2 40. Rosin, bbl, $4 00@4 50. Soap, castile, Fr., 18@20c. Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb, 6½c. Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb, 6c. Soda, sal, pound, 2½@3c. Soda, ash, pound, 4½@5c. Salts, epsom, pound, 5c. Snuff, maccaboy, pound, 60@65c. Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross, $13 25@13 50. Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 6 doz, $14 00. Sulphur, roll, pound 4@4½c. Saltpetre, commercial, pound, 13@15c. Saltpetre, pure, pound, 20@25c. Turpentine, bbls, gallon 63c. Turpentine, cans, gallon, 68c. Venetian red, English, bbls, lb, 3½c. Venetian red, English, kegs, lb, 4c.

Louisville Liquor Market.

COPPER WHISKY—There is no change of special significance to note in the market for copper whiskies. Prices rule steady, and the demand is fair. Sales are made at $1 10 to $1 75 for steam copper and $2 50 to $6 50 for sour-mash, as to age and brand.

RECTIFIED WHISKY—Is steady, though prices are influenced by highwines. Dealers report a fair demand, any prices range from 85c@$1 25, as to proof and brand.

HIGHWINES—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made during the week at 88c, but the market closes firm at 90c, with small sales at that figure.

ALCOHOL—Is steady, and sales are made in bbl lots at $1 85@1 90 per gal.

COLOGNE SPIRITS—Are unchanged at $1 05@1 15 per gal.

BRANDIES—Are in good supply. Dealers quote: Cognac brandies, domestic, $1 40@2 50; peach brandy $2 75@4 50; apple brandy $2 25@3.

WINES—Dealers report ample stocks, and quote: Port and sherry wine $1 75@3 50.

RUMS—New England rums are quoted at $1 50@3 00 per gal.

ALE—Dealers quote Louisville cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $2; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $12 per bbl and $1 50 per doz.

Louisville Iron and Steel and Nail Market.

The market is quiet, and dealers quote as follows:

BAR, lb, 3 C, 3½@3¾; bar, lb, C C, 4½@4¾; Hoop, coopers', 5@6; sheet, boiled, 5@5½; C O 7@7½; Boiler, 6½@6½; Nail rod, 8@8½; Castings, 4@4½; Pulleys, 7@8.

STEEL—Cast per lb, English 20@22; American 15@18; American blister, 10c; German, 14@15.

PLOW-WINGS AND SLABS—Steel plow slabs 9½c; iron plow wings, 8@8½c; steel plow wings 9½c; iron plow slabs 5½@5¾c.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—Dealers quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 00 and mule shoes at $6 50@7 per keg.

PIG IRON—Is in fair request, and dealers report prices not very firm.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	35 00@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	36 00@37 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	36 00@37 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	36 00@37 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	33 00@34 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@
Cold-blast, Red river	58 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	50 00@

NAILS—Prices are firm, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 10d nails, fence and brads at $4 40@4 50 rates; all other sizes in proportion.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market has been excited all the week with a gradual, steady advance, equal to 1¼c per lb since last Saturday, when middling cotton was quoted at 16c. The advance in the last three weeks is 2¾c. Dealers to-day quote as follows:

Middling	17¼c
Low middling	16⅝c
Good ordinary	15⅛c
Ordinary	12⅞c

Louisville Seed Market.

The season is over except for millet, Hungarian and buckwheat; prices for which dealers quote as follows:

Millet	1 25@1 50
Hungarian	1 50@
Buckwheat	1 50@1 75

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The sales of the week were 1,304 hhds at remunerative prices. This is a gain in the number of hhds of 116 hhds over last week. The market has been animated and bidding active. The demand is very heavy in choice cutting-leaf, and as the article now arriving is in somewhat better order than previous receipts, prices are also better.

The following quotations present a fair statement of the market at the close:

Factory lugs	$4 50@ 4 75	$4 50@ 5 00
Planters' com'n lugs	4 75@ 5 25	5 25@ 5 75
Planters' good lugs	5 25@ 6 00	5 75@ 6 50
Fine to choice leaf	10 00@11 00	11 00@12 00
Common sound leaf	6 00@ 6 75	6 25@ 6 75
Good sound leaf	7 00@ 8 50	7 50@ 9 00
Good to fine cutting l'f	15 00@20 00	
Choice cutting leaf	20 00@30 00	
Bright wrappers	18 00@40 00	18 00@40 00

The following table will show the sales for the week, for the three days in June, for the current year, and for the week ending June 4, 1870:

Warehouses.	Sales for the week.	Sales for three days in June.	Sales for the year.	Sales for corr'g date last year.	Gain.
Boone	210	80	4,857	3,520	1,337
Farmers'	269	120	4,482	3,580	902
Louisville	232	104	5,973	5,169	804
Ninth-street	160	119	3,873	4,622	
Pickett	327	148	7,785	7,076	709
Planters'	106	64	2,081	1,170	911
Total	1,304	635	29,051	25,137	

Showing a gain for the year of 3,914 hhds.

The sales to-day at the six warehouses were — hhds, as per statement below. For a review of the transactions during the month of May, readers are referred to an article in the local columns, "The Tobacco Trade."

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 24 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $10, 8; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $ 70; 2 hhds Barren county leaf at 9 50, 7 70; 1 hhd Barren county low leaf at 6 70; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at 6; 1 hhd Henderson county leaf at 9 10; 1 hhd Henderson county trash at 4 95; 1 hhd Meade county lugs at 5 50.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 33 hhds, with 2 rejections: 2 hhds Warren county leaf at $4 85, 5 90; 5 hhds Warren county leaf at $8 30 to 8; 1 hhd McLean county lugs at $4 60; 5 hhds Daviess county leaf at $7 to 8 50; 4 hhds Barren county leaf at $6 30 to 7; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at $11; 1 hhd Trimble county leaf at $6 20; 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at $9 75; 3 hhds Owen county lugs at $6 60 to 7 85; 10 hhds Owen county leaf at $11 to 22 50.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 20 hhds: 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $9 50; 2 hhds Adair county leaf at $7 90 and 7 30; 2 hhds Cumberland county lugs at $6 60 and 5 60; 1 hhd Larue county leaf at $7 90; 1 hhd Indiana common leaf at $7 30; 1 hhd Indiana common lugs at $5 25; 1 hhd Grayson county common lugs at $5 30; 1 hhd Grayson county common leaf at $6 60; 2 hhds Daviess county lugs at $4 70 and 4 75; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $5 35; 2 hhds Hart county low and common leaf at $8 20 and 6 80; 1 hhd factory trash at $3 95; 2 hhds Green county common lugs at $5 60 and 5 05; 2 hhds Green county common leaf at $8 20 and 6 80.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 27 hhds: 3 hhds Owen county good leaf at $16 25, 17 50, 21 50; 4 hhds Owen county common leaf at 10, 10 50, 11, 12; 4 hhds Owen county lugs and trash at 9 40, 7 40, 5 95, 6 90; 4 hhds Trimble county common leaf and lugs at 9 70, 7 40, 6 80, 5 50; 2 hhds Warren county leaf at 7 80, 7 50; 3 hhds Barren county leaf at 7 20, 6 90, 6; 3 hhds Hart county common leaf at 6 80, 6 90, 6 80; 3 hhds Warren county lugs at 5 15, 5 25, 5 30; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at 4 90.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 40 hhds: 3 hhds Owen county leaf at $20, 19 50 and 15 75; 3 hhds Owen county lugs and trash at $7 30, 7 20 and 7 10; 9 hhds Butler county leaf at $10, 7, 6 80, 6 70, 7, 7 30, 6 90, 7 and 7 10; 8 hhds Butler county lugs at $6, 5 70, 5 85, 5 40, 4 80, 5 50, 5 85 and 5 45; 2 hhds Simpson county leaf at $7 and 6 60; 1 hhd Simpson county lugs at $5 50; 3 hhds Warren county leaf at $6 50, 5 95 and 6 20; 2 hhds lugs at $5 50 and 5 25; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at $8 90; 1 hhd Christian county leaf at $9 80; 5 hhds Indiana leaf and lugs at $5 to 6 40; 3 hhds Henderson county leaf at $10, 10 and 9.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 63 hhds: 3 hhds Henry county leaf at $14 75, 18 25, 9 60; 3 hhds Henry county lugs at $7 20, 7 10, 6; 3 hhds Hart county leaf at $10, 7 40, 6 40; 5 hhds Muhlenburg county leaf at $10 25, 10 25, 8 70, 7 10, 6 50; 3 hhds Muhlenburg county lugs at $6, 5 65, 5 60; 2 hhds Ohio county leaf at $6 65; 4 hhds Tennessee leaf at $9, 8 80, 7 10, 6 70; 2 hhds Tennessee lugs at $5 50, 5 15; 3 hhds Daviess county leaf at $7 80, 6 60, 6 70; 10 hhds Daviess county lugs at $6, 5 95, 5 85, 5 50, 5 15, 4 90, 5, 4 95, 4 65, 5 80; 3 hhds McLean county leaf at $7, 6 90, 6 80; 6 hhds McLean county lugs at $5 70, 5 60, 5 20, 5 15, 5 05, 5 35; 4 hhds Ohio county leaf at $7 50, 6 50, 8 40, 7, 8 60; 2 hhds Ohio county lugs at $6, 5 85; 2 hhds Webster county leaf at $7, 6 70; 4 hhds Union county leaf at $6 90, 6 90, 6 80, 6 50.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, June 2, 1871.

CATTLE—But little if any change has occurred in this class of stock since our last report. The market has been dull and inactive during the entire week. The receipts have been equal to the demand. The whole trade has been confined to home consumers. Shippers have refused to enter the market, as the news from points east of here would not justify them in buying at any reasonable price. The most of the offerings were cows, thin oxen and a few good steers. Drovers have experienced a hard market, and they have worked hard to realize what they paid for their stock in the country, but in most all cases they say that they met with losses. If there was any market east of here that would justify shippers in operating, our market would be greatly relieved and trade would be brisk even at low prices; but, as it is, the stock that accumulates here has to be consumed here, and hence we experience a dull and sluggish market. Until a change of this kind occurs we cannot see any encouragement for parties who are dealers in stock. We quote for choice steers to butchers, weighing from 800 to 1,200 lbs, at $5@5 25; heavy at about same prices when wanted; cows and heifers that are smooth and fat, $4 2?@5; rough, half fat, at $3 50@4; oxen that are smooth and fat at $4@4 75; common at $2 50@3 50 per 100 lbs gross. Cows—fresh milkers sell as to quality from $25@50.

SHEEP—The receipts have been large and the market has been dull. We quote for best at $3@3 50 per 100 lbs gross; mixed lots at $1@2 50 per head. Lambs—extra fat and well-grown sell at $3@3 50, and light at $1 50@2 50 per head.

HOGS—The receipts have continued large during the week, and prices have declined. The market at all points has continued well stocked, and prices have declined still further. We quote for best corn-fed, weighing 250 to 300 lbs, at $3 75@4 25, and light at $3 50@3 60 per 100 lbs gross.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	365
Sheep and lambs	1,875
Hogs	987
Total	3,227

REPORTED BY SOUTHERN STOCK-YARD COMPANY

CATTLE—The market during the past week, ending to-day, has ruled dull with a little downward tendency, and but few arrivals. The demand for cattle seems to be very limited among our butchers, and shippers can't take hold, so it seems that there are but few sellers and but little doing in cattle anywhere. Prices range from 3½ to 4c for common and tailings; fair and medium butcher's stuff sell at from 3½ to 4c., and for the best grades 4½ to 4¾c.; smooth, well-fatted steers and heifers, 900 to 1,200 lbs, average, 5 to 5¼c. There have been a few sales during the week at 5¼c.

HOGS—Receipts during the past week have been pretty lively, and prices have declined from 10 to 25c per 100 lbs gross since last report. There have been but few remaining in the pens unsold. Prices range at from 3½ to 3¾c for light and half-fatted hogs; heavy, well-fatted 250 to 300 pound hogs 4c; some few sales occasionally made of picked hogs to butchers in small lots at $4 15@4 25.

SHEEP—Market dull and low. [illegible] Prices range at from $1 to $2 [illegible] mixed lots, and for nice, smooth, [illegible] sheep by the pound 3½ to 4c. [illegible] quality at from $3 to $3 50 per [illegible]

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

OUR OWN MARKET REPORTS.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—Beeves, [illegible] 5,600 head. The market is active but [illegible] are very bad for Western men. Chicago [illegible] Buffalo cattle lost money; 7c was the [illegible] price paid for full droves, and 7½c for [illegible] ed lots. The bulk of the sales were at [illegible] 6 to 6½c; good cattle sold at 6½@6¾c; [illegible] 5¼@5¾c; bulls at 4@4½c. Very many were [illegible] through in first hands. The supply [illegible] largely in excess of the demand, and this [illegible] the worst market of the season, prices [illegible] fully ½@¾c lower than last week, and [illegible] ing with a downward tendency. [illegible] Eastman sold 27 head of Ohio, 1,370 lbs, [illegible] 7c. Henry Howenstein sold 85 head of [illegible] nois, 1,260 lbs., at 6½c. B. Coon sold [illegible] Missouri, 1,250 lbs., at 5½c. Rubel [illegible] sold 80 head of Illinois stillers, 1,200 lbs., [illegible] W. Robins sold 70 head of Kentucky, [illegible] lbs., at 6½c. Henry Rankin sold 128 head [illegible] Illinois, 1,250 lbs., at 6½c; 60 head of Mi[illegible] oxen, 1,500 lbs., at 5½c. Henry Rosenthal [illegible] 54 head of Illinois, 1,200 lbs., at 6¼@[illegible] 6 to 6½c; 18 head, 1,180 lbs., at 6½c; 18 head, 1,175 lbs., 6¾c; 16 head, 1,460 lbs., at 7c; 34 head of [illegible] ans at 6½c. Livingston & Rosenthal sold [illegible] head of Missouri oxen, 1,360 lbs., at 5½c. [illegible] man & Warner sold 89 head of Iowa, 1,300 [illegible] at 6¼c; 77 head of Illinois, 1,300 lbs., at [illegible] 6½c. F. Farthing sold 30 head of Miss[illegible] 1,390 lbs., at 6½c. M. Gallice sold 50 head [illegible] Kentucky, 1,220 lbs., at 6¼@6½c; 40 head [illegible] Illinois, 1,050 lbs., at 6¼c.

Sheep, receipts 6,600 head. The market [illegible] been no more active to-day and very [illegible] business was done. There is no [illegible] prices since yesterday, but they are [illegible] than last week. Ohio shorn, 75 [illegible] lbs, 6½c; [illegible]

[illegible]

BUFFALO, June 3.—Cattle, the market [illegible] [illegible]

NEW YORK, June 3.—Beeves, receipts [illegible] [illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 3.

The Gold market has been [illegible] opening at 112⅜, selling down to [illegible] then rising to 112⅜. Loans were made [illegible] 1½ per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the [illegible] change Bank, were about $44,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $1,[illegible] and for the week $2,030,500.

The Government bond market was [illegible] but firm, with but little change in [illegible]

The bears continued their attack on [illegible] stock market to-day, but the gold plan [illegible] tioned yesterday seems to have failed, [illegible] appears difficult to advance the price. [illegible] bears have oversold stocks heavily, and [illegible] most the entire list is in active borrowing demand, but more particularly northwest[illegible] Lake Shore, Rock Island, New York C[illegible] and Union Pacific. The features of the [illegible] ket have been Rock Island and Lake [illegible] which have been strong and active all [illegible] The remainder of the list were hardly [illegible] The weakest stocks have been [illegible] Union, Central Pacific and Pacific Mail. [illegible] market closed heavy on all except [illegible] Shore and Rock Island, which were b[illegible] A rapid recovery in prices is looked for [illegible] week, as the heavy short interest [illegible] forms the first basis for an upward tu[illegible] the cliques are ready.

Money was abundant at 3@4 per cent [illegible] the bank statement, which is favorable [illegible] dicates continued ease in money. The [illegible] ing are the changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	[illegible]
Specie, decrease	[illegible]
Legal-Tenders, increase	[illegible]
Deposits, increase	[illegible]
Circulation, decrease	[illegible]

State securities are steady and [illegible] change.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, [illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	117[illegible]
Coupons of '62	[illegible]
Coupons of '64	[illegible]
Coupons of '65	[illegible]
Do new	[illegible]
Coupons of '67	[illegible]
Coupons of '68	[illegible]
Ten-forties	[illegible]
Currency 6's	115[illegible]

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95½@	Old Virg'a	[illegible]
Old Tenn	70½@	Old N. Car	[illegible]
New Tenn	70½@	New N. Car	[illegible]
New Virg'a	72 @		

STOCKS.

Canton	82½	Rock Island	[illegible]
Western U. Tel	58½	N. J. Cent'l	[illegible]
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	[illegible]
Mariposa	5	Do preferred	[illegible]
Do preferred	10	Tol. & Wabash	[illegible]
Adams Express	81½	Do preferred	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	45½	Ft. Wayne	[illegible]
Amer. Express	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
U. S. Express	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Chi & Alton	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent'l, con	97½	Do preferred	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent'l, scr'p	93½	Ohio & M	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	C. C. [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie preferred	51	Burlington	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	C. C. [illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	124½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	84½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	97½	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton, the [illegible] prices have advanced; middling [illegible] the market is dull and prices are [illegible] 14,000 barrels; superfine Western [illegible] common to good extra Western [illegible] $6 90; white wheat extra [illegible] $6 90@8 50; St. Louis $6 90@[illegible] Cornmeal $3 87½ for Western. [illegible] 19½c. Wheat, the demand is fair and [illegible] receipts 227,000 bushels; new spring [illegible] spring $1 46@1 49; red and amber $1 [illegible] and Malt are quiet. Corn, the demand [illegible] market firm; receipts 187,000 bushels [illegible] 76c. Oats, the demand is fair and [illegible] receipts 73,000 bushels; Western and Ohio [illegible] Leather is firm; South American [illegible] Orinoco 26@26½c. Wool is quiet and firm; extra pulled 35@52c; tubbed 56@65c. Hay [illegible] 16@18c for retail lots. Coffee, [illegible] quiet and unchanged in every respect. [illegible] Sugar, the market is steady with a moderate [illegible] Cuba 9@9⅜c. Molasses, the demand is [illegible] are unchanged. Rice 9@9⅜c. Petroleum [illegible] 15c and refined 25¾c. Pork, the [illegible] with a moderate demand; mess [illegible] prime $13@14; prime mess $[illegible] er June to August $15 25@15 50. [illegible] 18c. Tierce beef, prime mess $20@[illegible] @28. Cut meats are inactive; hams 10@[illegible] ders 6½@7c. Middles are dull. Lard is [illegible] are unchanged; seller June 10½c. Butter, [illegible] is better; Western 10@23c; State 18@25c [illegible] the market is dull at 5@13c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and [illegible] are unchanged at $6 90@6 95 for shipping grades [illegible] extra. Wheat, the demand is fair and [illegible] spring $1 46@1 49, red and amber $1 50@[illegible] nominal at $1 61. Oats, the demand [illegible] market firm at 62c. Corn, the demand [illegible] market firm: un-sound 67@70c and sound [illegible] Mess pork is steady. Eggs are steady at [illegible] Metals—Copper, ingot is active. Lake [illegible] 21½c. Pig iron, Scotch is weak, [illegible] can is firm at $32@36. Bar iron $74@75. [illegible] Russia 11½@12c gold. Nails, cut $4 15, [illegible] $7 75 and horse-shoe 19@31c.

Dry goods—The wholesale business is [illegible] standstill, as the importing interest [illegible] jobbers are mainly supplying only the [illegible] with limited quantities of seasonable [illegible] prices there is but little change, but the [illegible] is quite steady. Bleached [illegible] textiles, on the whole, is buoyant in [illegible] raw materials. We quote Pacific Mills [illegible] 15c; both for shirting and dress styles [illegible] 16c for fancies solid colors, 4½c [illegible] fancy prints 10½c; pinks 11½c; shirting [illegible] prints 11½c; Merrimac shirting [illegible] ton double pinks 11½c; Amoskeag [illegible] heavy brown sheetings 11½@12c; [illegible] 11½c.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Cotton, the [illegible] good ordinary 14½c; middling [illegible] fir is quiet; superfine fall $5 50@5 75; [illegible] 10; double extra fall $6 25@6 50. Wheat, [illegible] and prices are drooping; No. 2 [illegible] $1 2?; No. 2 strictly prime [illegible] market is dull and prices are drooping [illegible] for mixed in bulk and [illegible] Oats, the market is dull. No 2 mixed [illegible] 45@45c sacked. Rye is quiet at [illegible] higher at 90c. Tobacco, Hemp and [illegible] unchanged. Mess pork is lower at [illegible] Bacon is dull and prices are [illegible] 4½c; clear rib 8c; clear [illegible] hams, sugar-cured 14@14½c. Lard is [illegible] 8@9¼c offered for choice steam lard [illegible] [illegible] to prime; 5@6c for choice. Receipts [illegible] flour 4,400 barrels of flour, 9,300 bushels [illegible] bushels corn, 9,400 bushels oats, 1,[illegible] 224 head hogs.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Cotton, the demand [illegible] and prices have advanced; middling [illegible] Flour, the demand is fair and the market [illegible] the demand is fair and market firm. [illegible] and is active and prices have advanced [illegible] and the market is firm at 74c. [illegible] and prices are firm. Oats, the market is quiet [illegible] mand. Groceries are steady. The [illegible] mand is good at full prices. Lard, the [illegible] prices are low. [illegible] weak. Eggs are dull and prices [illegible] ter at 11@14c. Butter, the market is quiet [illegible] ter, prime 14c. [illegible] in every respect. [illegible] unchanged at $15. Lard is [illegible] and nominally 9¾c. [illegible] good at full prices. [illegible] shoulders 5¾c, [illegible] market is freely met. [illegible] sales of 15,000 bushels [illegible] the demand is dull.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Flour, [illegible] firm. Wheat, No. 2 [illegible] at $1 26½ cash. [illegible] is active and prices are [illegible] at 55½c. Oats [illegible] prices are [illegible] is firmer at [illegible] the market is dull. [illegible] active at $15 50@[illegible] 8½@8¾c. Receipts [illegible] flour, 4,800 [illegible] 12,000 bushels corn [illegible] 21,000 bushels [illegible] oats, 300 [illegible] to Buffalo are active at [illegible]

MEMPHIS, June 3.—Cotton, the [illegible] market firm at 17c; [illegible] receipts [illegible] shipments [illegible] and prices are unchanged. Cornmeal [illegible] $5. Corn, the demand is fair and [illegible] vanced to 78@74c. Oats, the [illegible] have declined to 66@68c. [illegible] 31@32c. Bran, the market is [illegible] at 1@2c. [illegible] prices are drooping at 10½@[illegible] and prices are nominal.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—Petroleum, crude, [illegible] is quiet and prices are weak; [illegible] ton's oil at 25c on the spot, on [illegible] 25½c; seller July [illegible] all the year 13½c. [illegible] Refined [illegible] June, at 23½c; sales of 500 bbls [illegible] seller July 25c; seller August 25½c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Mess pork is [illegible] at $16. Bacon is dull; shoulders 5½c, [illegible] clear sides 9½c; sugar-cured hams [illegible] at 10½c. Coffee, the market [illegible] Whisky is dull and lower. Other [illegible] unchanged. Sterling exchange, [illegible] New York sight [illegible] drafts ½ premium. Gold 112¾.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Flour, the [illegible] prices are weak. Wheat is steady [illegible] @1 90; white Southern $[illegible] and firm at 68@69c. Provisions [illegible] are unchanged. Whisky is quiet [illegible] 93@94c.

NASHVILLE, June 3.—Cotton, the [illegible] 16c for low middling. Bacon, clear [illegible] 10½c; shoulders 7c; sugar-cured hams [illegible] Lard 12c. Corn 65c. Oats 50c. Flour [illegible]

Cotton Statements.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Cotton, [illegible] active and prices are higher: middling [illegible]

CHARLESTON, June 3.—Cotton, the [illegible] middling 17c.

MOBILE, June 3.—Cotton, the [illegible] middling 16⅝c.

Courier-Journal.
LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871.

LIFE.

BY FATHER RYAN.

A baby played with the surplice sleeve
Of a gentle priest—while in accents low
The sponsor murmured the grand "I believe,"
And the priest bade the mystic waters flow—
"In the name of the Father, of the Son,
And of the Holy Spirit"—Three in One.

Spotless as a lily's leaf!
Whiter that the Christmas snow!
Not a shade of sin or grief—
And the babe laughed sweet and low.

A smile flitted over the baby's face—
Or was it the gleam of its angel's wing
Just passing then? and leaving a trace
Of its presence, as it soared to sing
A hymn, when words and waters win
To grace and life a child of sin?

Not an outward sign or token
That the child was saved from woe—
But the bonds of sin were broken,
And the babe laughed sweet and low.

A cloud rose up to the mother's eyes—
And out of the cloud a rain fell fast;
Chase the baby's smiles and the mother's sighs
Out of the future, or the past?
Ah! gleam and gloom must ever meet,
And gall must mingle with the sweet!

Yes! upon her baby's laughter
Trickled tears—'tis always so—
Mothers dread the dark hereafter—
But her babe laughed sweet and low.

And the years, like waves, broke on the shore
Of the mother's heart and her baby's life—
But her lone heart drifted away before
Her little boy knew an hour of strife!
Drifted away on a summer eve
Ere the orphaned boy knew how to grieve.

Her humble grave was gently made
Where roses bloomed in summer's glow;
The wild birds sang where her heart was laid,
And her boy laughed sweet and low.

He floated away from his mother's grave,
Like a fragile flower on a bright stream's tide!
Till he heard the moan of the mighty wave
That welcomes the stream to the ocean wide!
Out from the shore and over the deep,
He sailed away—and he learned to weep!

Furrowed grew the face once fair—
Under storms of human woe;
Silver grew the bright, brown hair;
And he wailed so sad and low.

[illegible]

With [illegible] smiled the mother's tomb,
The world still laughed—'tis ever so;
God only knew the baby's doom,
That laughed so sweet and low!

SMALL TALK.

CANADA is to have postal cards.

PAREPA-ROSA is in London, with better health.

[illegible] white women married negroes in [illegible] year.

Over a thousand Michiganders propose to move to Nebraska.

RED-HANDED MIKE, the pugilist, was taught boxing by a minister.

DISAPPOINTMENT in love makes Washington women take to hard drinking.

THE Connecticut House of Representatives refuses to appoint a committee on woman suffrage.

MRS. A. L. RUTER DUFOUR is what a writer for Donn Piatt's paper signs herself. Her specialty is "pomes."

GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN'S cards read in this way now: "P. H. Sheridan, Lieutenant General de l' Armee des Etats-Unis d' Amerique."

THE Unaccustomed evidently do not appreciate the efforts of benevolent people to abolish the gallows in time to save their amateur necks.

CAPTAIN N. DOMINGUEZ, a patriotic Spaniard, has drawn some public attention to himself by frying the ears and tongue of a patriotic Cuban. He had 'em for breakfast.

A NASHVILLE paper reports the "obsequies of the last surviving member of the first Grand Lodge of Masons in Tennessee." Why they buried the poor man alive does not appear.

THE Cairo Bulletin copies the paragraph that "Thomas Morse, a colored man, is said to be the most successful physician in Cairo," and propounds the conundrum: "Who is Morse?"

THE Pittsburgh Gazette asserts that Adam did not read the COURIER-JOURNAL. The old gentleman read nothing but antediluvian papers which he used to get from Pittsburgh by express, in advance of the mails.

IN Ohio, recently, a quiet home was startled at night by a pounding on the door, accompanied by a voice, saying: "I am the Lord, thy God, and, d——n you, I must enter your house." The besieged blew a horn for help, and the neighbors came and bagged a live lunatic.

A NEW YORK writer on "the decadence of masculine manners toward women" declares "it is the women who are degenerating from that modesty and refinement of feeling which characterized the woman of our country in our grandmothers' time. Men cannot respect the majority of women they meet nowadays."

SOME of the papers are calling the attention of the woman-suffrage women to this, which a Delaware man writes: "I saw a hen Sunday, that is a gay old chicken—half bantam. She used to lay eggs and hatch them during the first five years of her life. She then ceased to lay, changed her manner and looks to those of a rooster, and now crows for day and all day, fights other roosters, and mates with the hens."

RISIBLES.

—"Grandma," said a shrewd child, "do you want some candy?" "Yes, dear, I should like some." "Then if you'll buy some, I'll give you half," said Polly.

—A gentleman, addressing a passionate love-letter to a lady in the same town, added this curious postscript: "Please to send a speedy answer, as I have somebody else in my eye."

—Josh Billings defines a thurrer-bred business man as "Wun that knows enuff about steelin' so there kant ennybody steal from him, and enuff about law so that he kan do his steelin' legally."

—"Johnny," said one of the boys to a bereaved friend who had just lost his father, "yer behaved well at the funeral." "Oh, pshaw!" replied Johnny, with the air of one whose merits were only half recognized, "you should have seen me at the grave."

—Filial piety: First collier loquitur—"There bin a foire [explosion] at Jackson's pits." Second collier—"Moy feyther worked theere." First collier—"Oy, and he's blowed a' to pieces." Second collier—"Boy gum! whoy, he'd got moy pocket-knife wi' him."

—An economical resident of Newburyport, Massachusetts, applied at the post-office the other day for ten cents' worth of six-cent postage stamps, and when told he must pay two cents more if he wanted two, he looked disappointed, and replied: "Wall, I suppose I must have em anyhow, but seems to me they're dreadful dear."

—A stranger, observing an ordinary roller-rule on the table, took it up, and on inquiring its use, was answered, "It is a rule for counting-houses." He turned it over and over, up and down, repeatedly, and at last, in a paroxysm of baffled curiosity, he inquired, "How, in the name of wonder, do you count houses with this?"

After Susan B. Anthony lectured at Ripon, Wisconsin, she wanted some recreation and amusement, so she took a walk, on Sunday, around the graveyard. [illegible] of a tombstone, she heard a lot of small boys saying, "That's her," and she thought, "Such is fame." Congratulating herself that even the children of the land knew her, she was accosted by an urchin, who said: "Say, ain't you the old woman that [illegible] the wire on the circus-tent to-[illegible]?"

—"[illegible] have a very satisfactory kind of [illegible] mind," writes a Western friend [illegible]. "It comes creeping up a fel-[illegible] like a ton of wild-cats, goes [illegible] his joints like iron [illegible] followed by a fever which [illegible] from thinking of any-[illegible] Independent Order of Good [illegible] the 'every-other-day' [illegible] with a man at daylight [illegible] small of his back all [illegible] feel about six inches too [illegible] wobble like a loose wagon-[illegible] shakes are so steady that [illegible] any conservation except [illegible] dashes."

—A curious example of "taking [illegible] forelock:" My grandmother [illegible] my grandfather in the middle [illegible] night and told him she much feared [illegible] Willie had become deranged, as [illegible] had bebe listening to him for some [illegible] speaking loudly and rapidly to him-[illegible]. Her husband listened, came to the same conclusion, and they forthwith hurried into their boy's bedroom to know what was the matter. Willie's explanation was that, as they were going to the seaside next day, he wished to save time, and was saying his prayers over and over to last him during the holidays.

☞ As Mr. Edward Merrill, of East Lynn, Mass., was quietly enjoying a pork-stew, at his own table, his teeth encountered some infrangible object therein. The object was ejected and examined. It proved to be a small diamond, oval-shaped and handsome, supposed to have got into the salt somehow or other.

☞ New Haven boasts of a horse-chestnut [illegible] that blossoms on one side only one year, [illegible] the other side the next year, for six successive years, and then interrupts the regularity by blossoming all over on the seventh.

FUN WITH COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Two Good Stories from Marshal Murray of New York.

[From the New York Sun.]

Ex-United States Marshal Murray is a jolly old fellow. A Sun reporter met Mr. Murray recently in ex-Judge Stuart's office, and while the reporter was waiting for the Judge to be at leisure, the two began chatting about the Foster case. The testimony of Foster's friends as to his general good character when sober was mentioned, and Mr. Murray seemed inclined to excuse the murderer on account of his drunkenness and incapability of controlling his actions at the time of the assault. Another gentleman in the room said that, granting that to be true, it was no excuse, because Foster had no moral right to get into such a state.

"My dear sir, drunkenness is a disease," was Mr. Murray's rather startling reply.

This the other gentleman pooh-poohed.

"I tell you, sir," said the ex-Marshal, "I know men in this city, refined and educated gentlemen, who are continually making superhuman efforts to free themselves from a craving for liquor, but who find it impossible to do so."

The third gentleman laughed: "I guess it's resolutions you mean," he said, "not efforts' I know many of that kind myself."

"No, no; efforts, downright earnest efforts," hastily returned Mr. Murray. "I have tried my hand at curing many drunkards, but I never succeeded but once. I'll tell you how it was.

"One day when I was over here in Chambers street, one of the most eminent physicians in this city, a valued acquaintance, came to me and said: 'Murray, I want you to do something for me. My boy has just graduated from the Medical College with all the honors, but I can't do anything with him. He is

DRUNK ALL THE TIME.

He is ashamed of it and strives against it, but cannot resist the tempter.' 'Well, what do you want me to do?' I asked. He replied, 'I want you to put up a job to get him into the Inebriate Asylum.' I said to him, 'Will you give him entirely into my hands and promise not to interfere, no matter what happens, and I'll try what I can do with him?' He answered that he would; and, after promising to let me know the first time his son became intoxicated again he left me.

"The following morning a messenger came down to tell me that young —— was drunk as a boiled owl. I immediately despatched two of my detectives to where the boy was, and instructed them to cram his pockets full of counterfeit money and then to arrest him and bring him before me. They did so. By the time he reached my office he was pretty well sobered and thoroughly alarmed at his situation. When he saw me, whom he knew very well, he

HUNG HIS HEAD IN ABJECT SHAME,

and cried bitterly. I looked at him sternly and with horror depicted on my countenance. Holding up the counterfeit money, I asked him where he got it. 'I don't know, sir,' he replied. Oh! come, that won't do,' I said severely; 'were you in a gambling house or any bad house? Can't you give me some hint on which I may get you out of this? You know the penalty is fifteen years in State Prison.' The young man broke down utterly. Between his sobs he managed to say, 'Oh, sir, I was drunk. I don't remember going in anywhere. I don't remember anything.' 'Well, then, sir,' I said sternly, 'I shall be obliged to commit you.'

MURRAY'S GROSS IMPOSTURE.

"I drew up a regular warrant, and spite of his frantic appeals remanded him to the county jail for examination. His father came down and expostulated with me, but I told him to leave me alone and all would be well. I kept the young man in prison until all the rum had got out of him, and then I took him down and formally examined him. He could not tell where the queer came from, so I placed him under $15,000 bail to stand his trial. His father became surety and he was released.

"Two or three times a week after that for nearly a year he used to come down to my office to inquire when his case would be called up. But he has never drank a drop of liquor since, and has become one of the most distinguished physicians in New York."

"Did you ever tell him of the trick you played upon him?" inquired the reporter.

"No, sir," answered Mr. Murray; "to this day he believes that he can be tried at any moment, and sent to State Prison for fifteen years. He thinks that he is indebted to my friendship for his father for having the

CASE HUSHED UP.

"I used to have a great deal of fun with that counterfeit money," continued Mr. Murray. "I always kept from $40,000 to 50,000 worth on hand, and many a time I made good use of it to balk the little games of thieves and swindlers. I have received by means of it hundreds of watches and articles of jewelry which had been stolen from my friends, and thought it good sport. One case was particularly funny. There is a cigar store at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, into which I was in the habit of going and purchasing a cigar now and then, and having a chat with the boys who used to hang out there. One day when I was in there a friend of mine came along looking for me. He told me that on the previous day, while his wife was riding down town in a Broadway stage, some thief cut her watch chain and stole a very valuable watch, set with diamonds, from around her neck. He wanted to know what he'd do about it. I got him to advertise in The Sun that the watch was highly valued as the gift of a deceased friend, and that its full intrinsic value would be paid and no questions asked, by applying to my chief clerk, at my office. I got a full description of the watch, instructed the clerk, and waited.

WAITING FOR A DUPE.

"There was no answer next day, but on the morning following, about 10 o'clock, a flashily dressed young man entered the office holding in his hand a half sheet of note paper on which the advertisement had been pasted, and inquired of me where my clerk was to be found. I pointed to him and said. 'There he is.' The thief stepped up to the chief clerk's desk and asked him if his wife had lost the watch described in the advertisement.'

"'Yes,' replied the clerk.

"'What kind of a watch was it?' asked the thief.

"A description was given, and the thief then said; 'I guess I know where the watch is. How much are you willing to give for its return?'

"'I'll give you $100,' said the clerk.

"'Oh! that be d—d,' was the impudent answer. 'I can get $300 by taking it to a pawn-shop.'

"I saw that the clerk was spoiling my game, so I stepped up and asked him how much he valued the watch at.

"'Five hundred dollars,' he answered.

"'Well,' I said, 'you can easily afford to give this honest man $300, and then make 200 by it yourself. Here, this man has been good enough to bring back your watch, and you shouldn't haggle with him about a few dollars. You should patronize honesty wherever you see it.'

"My chief clerk looked at me, and asked, 'Would you give him $300 if you was me?'

"'Of course I would,' I replied.

"'Well, then, Marshal,' he said; 'I'll have to borrow it of you until the morning; I haven't got that money about me.'

BOLDLY PASSING COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

"'All right,' I answered; 'I'll let you have it with pleasure, if you promise to return it in the morning. I want to use it then.' The thief then interposed. He said he had not the watch with him, but could get it inside of half an hour. He then went out. About three-quarters of an hour afterward he returned in company with a prominent Republican lawyer and handed the watch to my clerk. I went to the safe and I counted out $300, all in $20 counterfeit bills, which I gave to my chief clerk, who handed them to the thief, and the latter then left in company with the lawyer. I motioned to one of my men to shadow them. They went down Chambers street to Center, and up Center until they came to an

UNDERGROUND RUM SHOP.

This they entered, and my man saw them dividing the queer, and the lawyer giving the thief a good $10 bill to make their shares square. That same afternoon I happened to meet the lawyer in question and asked him how he got along with his man. He answered me surlily: 'You go to h—l.' I said: 'You needn't growl. I know you got the half of the reward.' He hurried away without making any reply.

"I returned the watch to its owner that night, and he asked how much it cost to get it back. I told him I paid $300. He pulled out his pocket-book and offered to return the amount, but I declined it, saying I was only too happy to be of service to him. He kept at me for three days to induce me to take the money, and was at last beginning to get angry about it when I told him the story. He lay down on the floor and screamed with laughter."

☞ From Watertown, Wisconsin, a correspondent writes to the Cincinnati Volksfreund that, with the exception of a place here and there, the whole of Southeastern Wisconsin is now almost entirely German, and that in the other portions of the State the native American element is regularly and rapidly retreating. He says that the especially German districts are already too much over peopled, for agricultural operations in the American method, and a strong tide of emigration has already set in for Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa. The younger sons of farmers are furnished by their parents with money to found homes in those States, and the small farms are bought up by the extensive landholders. Meanwhile immigration from Germany continues, and contributes to keep up the price of land.

THE CURE OF CANCER.

Some remarkable cures effected by the use of a decoction of the common red clover drunk as a tea and used as a wash have lately called the public attention to the medical properties of this plant. This, however, cannot be said to be a new remedy; it has been employed for some years past, and there are some apparently well-attested cases of its efficacy even after the disease had become distressingly painful, and all hope was given up. The following report of one of these cases has been written for the New York Post:

Mr. Joel Rood, son-in-law of Mr. Truman Woodford, has a cousin residing in Great Barrington, Mass., the wife of a hotel-keeper, who had cancer in one breast, which became so serious that the whole gland was removed by a surgeon and the wound healed. About a year after the cancerous humor broke out in the other breast and was beginning to be serious. Mr. Rood, seeing the good effects of the clover tea and wash on his father-in-law, Mr. Truman Woodford, wrote to his cousin informing her of the fact, and urging her to try the remedy. She adopted it at once, and in a few months was entirely healed, and at the time of receiving this information, which was a year or more afterwards, no reappearance of the humor had occurred.

The following appears in the "American Dispensary," by Dr. John King, of Cincinnati:

"RED CLOVER—THE BLOSSOMS, PROPERTIES AND USES.

"The extract, spread on linen or soft thin leather, is said to be an excellent remedy for cancerous ulcers. It is also highly recommended in ill-conditioned ulcers of every kind, and deep, ragged-edged and otherwise badly-conditioned burns. It possesses a peculiar shooting property, and proves an efficacious detergent, and promotes a healthful granulation."

The letter and remarks which follow are from the Phrenological Journal of December, 1867.

"CURE OF CANCER.

"[We insert the following interesting case of cancer cured, not only because it seems important, but because we have been well acquainted with the patient and his family for more than twenty years, and have received this statement in writing, for publication.]

"When about fifty years of age (A. D. 1836), there appeared near the outer corner of my left eye a small scab, which slowly enlarged and soon became painful, attended with a constant itching, or rather a twitching sensation. Feeling anxious about it, I applied to a physician in Hartford, Conn., who said it was a cancerous affection, but advised me to let it alone and give it no medical treatment. As the affected place continued to enlarge and the irritation increased, I applied to another physician, who attempted to cure it by applying caustic, which treatment proved an injury instead of a benefit. The sore increased in size, spreading over the temple, eating off both lids of the eye, discharging matter constantly, destroying the sight of the eye, and causing almost insufferable pain. Thus matters stood at the end of twenty years' affliction, and I had reached the age of seventy. I had up to that time consulted six physicians, from none of whom did I receive any relief. The cancer now assailed the substance of the eyeball, eating it out entirely. The sore spread over the temple to the size of the palm of my hand, and below the eye about three quarters of an inch.

"I then applied to an eminent physician in New York (Dr. Blake), and remained under his treatment one year without any benefit, but rather grew worse. I now gave up all hope of recovery, ceased taking medicines, and merely washed the affected part often in cold water. During the summer of 1865, it had become so painful that I slept but little, was very weak and nervous, was confined to my bed most of the time, and I expected soon to die; my friends thinking I could not live till the following spring.

"In the month of August, 1865, I heard of a remarkable cure of a cancer by the use of a tea made from common red field clover. Thinking it was at least harmless, I used it as a common beverage, making it very strong, and also washed the eye with the same. In less than two months, to my utter astonishment, the pain entirely ceased, and the sore began to heal at the inner corner of the eye. The healing process went on rapidly until the eye socket was healed over, forming a skin as smooth as on my cheek, and the redness is now gone. The sore on the temple is also healed. There is not over my eye even the semblance of a scar, and but a few scars remain on the temple. My sleep is now sweet, my appetite good, am more fleshy than ever before, my general health was never better, and I think I have as few infirmities, and am as hale and hearty as any man of my age, which is now eigety years.

"TRUMAN WOODFORD.

"West Hartford, Conn.

"Whether it was the clover tea and clover wash which put the patient in the way of recovery, or whether the disease had already exhausted itself, may never be known; such testimonials, however, will have their influence. Calomel and other drugs of a poisonous nature would only aggravate such a case and hasten the exit of the sufferer. Clover tea or pure soft water would at least not obstruct the processes of nature, and the work of repair could go on."

The Ethics of Dress.

Imprimis. The first instinct about a new fashion is the true one. Don't wait till your eye has lost its accuracy and your judgment its edge. Subject the thing at once to the general rule, and bow to the decision.

2d. What suits one person does not suit another. Know thyself.

3d. Dress should supplement good points and correct bad ones. Thick and thin, long and short, are not all to be subjected to one Procrustean style.

4th. Colors should be harmonious, should be *massed*—should be becoming. *Id est*, many little points or blotches of color sprinkled over a costume produce a disagreeably pied and speckled effect, as of a monstrous robin's egg, or a plum-pudding. One tint should prevail, relieved by a contrasting tint. No amount of fashionable *prestige* can make an unbecoming color becoming. "Nile green" will turn some people into oranges, though twenty empresses ordain its adoption.

5th. Lines should be continuous, graceful, and feminine. It is better to look like a woman (if you happen to be one) than like anything else—even a fashion-plate!

6th. Ornament must be subordinate. Nature, with all her profusion, never forgets this fundamental law.

7th. Above all things, be neat. Dainty precision and freshness is essential to a woman as a flower.

8th. Individuality is the rarest and the cheapest thing in the world.

9th, and lastly, "Stylish" is of all the words in the English language the most deadly. It has slain its thousands.—[Scribner's.

The Cat as a Duck-Hunter.

The siege of Paris directed the earnest attention of French philosophers to the cat. While the populace feasted upon poor puss, the philosophers studied her history and indulged in pretty theories. M. Lenormant, just before the Commune hoisted the red flag, read a paper before the Academy of Sciences, on the origin of the cat. One of the favorite sports of old Egypt was the chase of aquatic fowls, which was carried on, "not only on the lakes of the Delta, but in every part of the country, on the canals and reservoirs, called *maoo*, which intersected it in every direction, and on the marshes, called *pehoo*, which were kept for the rearing of cattle." There were two ways of conducting the sport—either with a large net or by casting a stick, resembling the Australian boomerang, at the flying bird. People of distinction adopted the latter method, as it required a greater display of strength and skill. The Egyptians carried trained cats with them in their boats which retrieved the dead and wounded birds which fell into the water. The Egyptians, according to the researches of M. Lenormant, were the only people of antiquity that trained the cat to such services; and they first domesticated the cat, making a sacred animal of it. This is a curious history, and it is pregnant with suggestions to the modern sportsman. If the Egyptians trained cats to retrieve aquatic birds, why cannot we do the same? Just fancy a sportsman going out to shoot ducks with a brace of trained cats at his heels! The day dawns for puss; if the French philosopher is right, she may again become a sacred instead of a much abused animal.

A Wonderful Kitten.

[From the Fredonia (New York) Censor.]

Mr. Paul Cave, who lives in this town, near Leona, informs us that his old cat came home a few days ago dragging with her teeth what appeared like a bundle of kittens. On examination the collection proved to be parts of four kittens grown together, two at the shoulder and two others joined to these by their hind parts in such a manner that whichever two were on the floor the other two would be in the air, feet upwards. Where the bodies joined legs were missing, so that the whole combination had only seven legs in all. Otherwise there were parts for four individual kittens, four bodies, four heads, eight eyes, eight ears, four tails, &c. There was only one umbilicus, and the whole seemed to be one organization, inasmuch as when one mouth mewed all mewed, and all the eyes drooped in slumber or opened after a nap at the same moment. All the mouths took nourishment at once that could get at it, but the peculiar build of the animal (we speak of it in the singular—it was singular) made it necessary for part of the mouths to practice self-denial, or mew-sic, till affairs, or the old cat, took a turn. When all the mouths were empty the whole conglomeration would set up and yell with such remarkable concert between the four voices that the effect was four times the quadrupled excruciating capacity of any one cat. This rare faculty was advantageous in securing every attention called for.

JENNIE JUNE FOR JUNE.

A Brief but Brilliant Operatic Season—How People Dress for Opera and Why it Does Not Prosper—Summer Suits for the Ladies and Something New for the Gentlemen.

GAY GIRL GRADUATES.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, May 29, 1871.

The brief season of Italian opera which we have enjoyed this spring has been the most brilliant in point of audience and the poorest (in some respects) in point of performance that has ever appeared within the walls of the Academy. The houses have been crowded, "standing room only" being posted up every night; but the stage ensemble, the wretched chorus and worn-out scenes gave evidence that people were simply hungry for opera, and were willing to overlook much in order to get it. An admirably trained orchestra, a fair tenor, and Miss Kellogg for prima donna, made up for many of the shortcomings, however, or, at least, furnished an excuse for "beauty and fashion" to fill the boxes and obtain the attendance of devoted cavaliers; and the number of dress-coats decorated with rosebuds, of delicately tinted gloves, and white-edged vests, flitting to different parts of the house between the acts, was more in accordance with the opera customs before the war than anything we have seen of late years.

WHY OPERA HAS NOT FLOURISHED RECENTLY.

It is quite a problem to many persons why opera has not grown and flourished during the past ten years, with the growth of luxury and increase of wealth, in the city of New York. The reason is a very simple one. The old aristocracy—comprising persons not engaged in business or politics—have many of them grown poorer, instead of richer; the new aristocracy are very fond of display, but destitute of culture, and opera is essentially the offspring of high refinement and civilization. In reality, therefore, we have had fewer patrons of opera, although many more great dry goods houses and restaurants. By and by European travel and the habits of "Society" will begin to tell, and then we may look for an operatic revival on an immense scale.

DRESSING FOR THE OPERA.

For the benefit of those ladies who only occasionally visit the opera, it may be remarked that full dress is by no means requisite. Toilettes are graduated, and very properly, so far as convenience is concerned, by the part of the house in which the seats are located. Ladies occupying boxes are expected to appear in full dress, that is, without bonnets, but an uncovered neck is rarely seen. In the more democratic dress circle, and parquet, ladies wear bonnets and handsome suits, occasionally an opera cloak or jacket, but rarely a trained dress. Indeed, upon the bare floor, and in the mixed assemblage which gathers in the lower part of the house, elaborately dressed heads, and drawing-room toilettes would seem very much out of place.

With gentlemen it is different. From them dress coats, white-edged vests, and light kid gloves are exacted in any part of the house, and latterly they have taken to wearing button-hole bouquets, which impart a very fete-like air to their otherwise uniform and too monotonous styles of dress.

SOCIETY COATS.

There is a strong disposition on the part of many gentlemen to kick at the dress-coat business, and insist upon their right to wear whatever kind of coat happens to be convenient for them to wear. They insist, with truth, that the exactions with respect to dress exclude all the brains from society, and that society will never amount to anything so long as all the energy must be expended on a necktie in order to get there. At present the brainless people have quite the best of it; in fact they are the only ones who can properly sustain position in a circle from which ideas are excluded, and clothes made to take their place.

SUMMER SILKS.

Quite new and exceedingly pretty summer silks have followed the little hair-stripes which appeared early in the season, and have created an almost equal furore. They are soft, light, yet durable, and possessed of considerable body, without weight or stiffness. They are known as armure foulards, armure de Lyon, and armure Bezelo, the latter the name of the maker. They are imported in all the lovely neutral, ecree and tea-rose tints, which are so fashionable, and are almost uniformly employed in two shades of the same color, or in connection with a solid silk of a different shade of the same color.

In addition to the armures, which are $3 per yard, there are new twilled foulards and undressed silks for summer wear, at $1 50 per yard, which are very effective and useful because they do not crush easily, and being all silk will clean and afterward dye for linings, or the foundation for costumes of black grenadine. They also make excellent traveling suits for ladies who stop much at hotels and require something handsomer than linen. The two most fashionable tints in armure de Lyon are tea-rose and Frou-Frou, the latter a pale salmon with a primrose flush in it. The first is worn en costume over nut brown, the second over black, striped silk or grenadine. The darker color always enters somewhat into the trimming of the costume, binds the ruffles or edges the folds; but description of such complicated designs as are now worn would be useless, they must be seen. It may be remarked, however, that the "costume" so-called nearly always consists of a polonaise cut, with a postillion basque and full skirt at the back instead of an upper skirt and jacket, as last season, and is cooped at the sides only.

Sashes are worn for convenience by those who have them, but the new toilettes for the street dispense with them. Chambery gauze and light tissue of that description are reviving the unbecoming "bayadere" stripes which had a brief success twelve years ago, and burdened many women with rich silk dresses which looked like Balmoral petticoats and were unbearable when the little rage for them had died out. It is said they are to reappear again the coming fall. We hope not.

WASHING SUITS.

Washing suits of white and buff linen and lawn have become quite as indispensable to women as to men, and are made in much greater variety for the former than for the latter, from whom undoubtedly they originally borrowed the idea.

The cost, ready made, ranges from five to fifty dollars, the latter price including batiste trimmed with guipure of the same shade and fine piques trimmed with bands and ruffles of embroidery.

Quite a novelty is exhibited in English suits of linen embroidered with white cotton or with black and crimson or scarlet wool. They are rather pretty at first sight, but would look dreadfully vulgar when they become common. The English seem to trim their cheap fabrics altogether too much. Coarse, yellow linen comes in suits tricked out with imitation—a cotton imitation of Duchesse lace.

The simpler simple fabrics are made up the better. The whole design, which is to provide a neat, convenient and unobtrusive costume, is destroyed by this miserable system of imitation and display. Our home-made washing costumes are certainly in better taste. Imitation lace is not used upon them, and the real guipures only upon the fine batiste and Cuban cloth, which has such a silky appearance that it demands and repays more cost in its decorations and finish.

Upon plain linens, folds and single plaitings have displaced the fussy puffs and ruffles which formerly disfigured them and made them the terror of the household upon washing day.

Black velvet is still used upon costumes of white piques, but it is run through very narrow straps, which are stitched down at regular intervals above the hem, is easily taken out, and is easily put back after the garment has been washed. It is one of the easiest and most effective methods of trimming white costumes of pique and washing satine, which, it is understood, are rarely worn en suite, but generally with a black or colored silk skirt. French ladies wear them with plain walking skirts of black velvet, at the seaside and for excursions, and nothing can be more effective. Very popular suits of white pique and washing satine are trimmed with a band and scant ruffle of handsome German embroidery, a deep, flat, single plaiting finishing the lower skirt.

WASHING LINENS AND LACES.

The old adage, "When the Lord sent meat he should have sent cooks," is varied now to meet a new dilemma. It reads at present, When the Lord sent us washing dresses he should have sent somebody to wash them. The laundress of the period uses lime to save her elbow, and knows how to make out a bill as well as a continental inn-keeper. Linen suits are like linen collars, it costs more to wash them than it does to buy new, and the chances are that when they have been washed they will have to be thrown away.

Oh! for a little old-fashioned elbow soap and pure water, like that which made our grandmother's print dresses the pride of her heart as long as there was a piece left in them. The domestic article which we have imported into our kitchens begins to rebel against the wash-tub, and, between cooks and laundresses, life promises to become a greater burden than it is already.

Where are the heathen Chinee?

A new method has lately been discovered of washing lace by machinery, without friction and without hot water. The results are very satisfactory. Collars, coiffures, barbes, caps, handkerchiefs and the like are restored to a condition quite equal in appearance to new by a process that does not seem at all injurious to the fabric, be it never so fine and delicate.

"SWEET GIRL GRADUATES."

Colleges for women have multiplied so rapidly of late that "commencements" are important during the month of June, and numerous are the inquiries as to how the participants should dress upon such occasions. "In white or colors? Sashes or no sashes? Skirts long or short? Jewelry or no jewelry?" ad infinitum. There can be no question that a class of graduates should dress entirely in white—no other dress is so appropriate, so becoming or so profitable; and we should add that it be worn without jewelry, save, perhaps, a locket, nor any ornament upon the head save the hair. The effect should be soft, pure and as strictly classical as possible, with no coarse lines or vulgar patches to mar the grace of outlines. The skirts should be demi trained, slightly bouffant at the back, and trimmed without stiffness—flounces headed by Valenciennes insertions, or very narrow bands of linen cambric, stitched on and spaced half their width between, look best, arranged in a series of three upon the lower skirt and two upon the upper—the upper skirt straight, and simply lifted at the sides, so as to form a long pouf at the back. High French waist, open en chale, open sleeves, or sleeves finished with ruffles and insertions at the wrist, wide and long sash of rich white gros grain ribbon, tied in hanging loops over the ends, white gloves, white shoes, a very small bouquet of flowers at the breast, a black velvet with cross or pendant at the throat.

The whiteness and the uniformity are, of course, not at all necessary for the young ladies who are not graduates, but even these should carefully avoid mixtures of color, as nothing looks worse, seen at a little distance. Complete toilettes, on the contrary, in the lovely turquois blue, soft English pink and violet, which are now so fashionable, are wonderfully effective, and form a pleasant break in the generally characterless monotony of commencement toilettes. Even the delicate neutral and cameo tints should preserve an unbroken surface, relieved, perhaps, at the throat with a flush of color but distinctly a contrast in the trimming or to the body part of the dress.

ORNAMENTS.

Quite a reaction is taking place in regard to ornaments, especially jewelry. The barbaric styles of the present day—the great hoops, the dangling balls, the massive clamped and huge nail-studded bands and bracelets, added to the overwhelming mass of brazen trash which the dollar stores have poured forth, have created disgust in the souls of women of high refinement and cultivation.

At a very brilliant re-union lately this subject was discussed, and some of the most elegant women present declared their conviction that ear-rings, rings, bracelets and the like were relics of savagism, evidences of a past condition of bondage, and instead of beautifying marred the symmetry, grace and perfection of the human form. One lady said a burden had really been lifted from her shoulders since she had made up her mind to dispense with jeweled ornaments; that the change of fashion and the necessity of arranging and adapting them to new styles and different dresses took exactly the money she wished to make use of in other directions, and she felt herself not only better and more tastefully dressed, but relieved from a positive tax and incumbrance. Another lady said that she had long ago disposed of all her gold and mixed jewelry, and invested the proceeds in a diamond cross and ear-rings, which she wore on full-dress occasions only. Ordinarily she wore no jewelry; in fact, she thought the present style of dress hardly admitted of it, which is true. A third objected to ear-rings upon any occasion or of any kind, and thought rings in the nose were just as necessary and would look just as well. High-class American women have never taken kindly to the profusion and variety of ornaments which characterize ladies of rank in other countries—France, for example. They always want diamonds, and when dressed for a ceremonious occasion will wear no cheap ornaments. Profusion of rings, chains, bracelets and the like has long been considered evidence sufficient of want of good breeding and thorough culture.

SUMMER BONNETS.

The pretty gypsies of English and Italian straw are almost universally worn, and almost as universally becoming. The only fault is that they are too much trimmed. Lace, ribbon, flowers, feathers are all piled on one small foundation, and the result is that the shape is lost in a confused mass of decoration and drapery.

Bonnets worn by elegant matrons are made of chip, ornamented with black lace and tea-roses, or with Frou-Frou gros grain ribbon, white lace, and a soft white ostrich plume, in the heart of which nestles a satin passion flower, the color of the ribbon, shaded with brown. But the prettiest hats for young girls retain something of the toque shape, in English straw, and are simply trimmed with a binding of blue velvet, a scarf of blue gaze de chine, fastened with a pearl horse-shoe and a spray of English hedge-roses.

There are three distinct styles of the new wide brimmed Leghorn hats, one of which has a high crown, another a low crown, while the third reproduces the large, old fashioned English gypsy bonnet. Quite a number have already been seen upon Broadway, but they are better adapted to the morning attire of a lady in the country than the sober and somewhat conventional character of a city street toilette.

PRETTY PARASOLS.

New summer parasols display great variety and some novelty. Very pretty silk ones are lined with white or colors, and have small scent-bottles with a perforated gilt top fitted in the handle. In addition to this, there is a ring with a chain attached for holding the handkerchief. Light pink, blue and other fancy-colored silk parasols are covered with ruffled white muslin, which has an odd sort of overskirt appearance and deprives them of the possibility of doing anything but sun duty.

TRAVELING SETS.

New traveling sets are made of white linen lawn with pointed collar, bow, cuffs and handkerchief of buff grass linen, embroidered in black and crimson or scarlet wool. These would be suited for the Adirondacks or Rocky Mountains, but nowhere else.

DETACHED WAISTS.

White waists, which so many ladies inquire for and were so useful for neglige, are not now fashionably worn with colored skirts or any other. Instead of them, we find "skirts" (loose tucked waists) of hair-striped linen or cambric, with broad cuffs and turn-down collars. They were worn last summer and called "stylish." They are certainly very comfortable and convenient on a warm summer afternoon. Ready-made, they cost $2 50 to $4, according to quality of material and workmanship.

JENNIE JUNE.

"DESTRUCTED."

A Lively Incident of Travel on a Southern Railroad.

[World Columbia, S. C., Letter.]

Traveling about in the South one not unfrequently hears and sees things which forcibly bring to mind that this is still the country of "Simon Suggs," "Cousin Sally Dillard," and "Georgia Scenes." Jogging along one day in a railway train I saw that rare spectacle,

A "DESTRUCTED" MAN.

We were rattling and bumping along on a journey taking from sun to sun, and about the middle of the day, as is usual in these cases, every one was pretty well talked out and a great calm reigned in the car. Then, as the train approached a station and the speed and the noise lessened, a single voice rose upon the air—the voice of one announcing a proposition rather than dealing forth a denunciation, and yet with a suspicion of anger in its tones. The voice said:

"No, sir; I wouldn't damage no man's lot. Ef I rent a piece of ground I mean to take as much care of it as ef it belonged to me. I wouldn't do no sech a thing as injure a property I was to rent. No, sir, I wouldn't do it. But you have destructed my property;" and here the voice ceased to be that of one announcing a general proposition and betrayed a rising wrath. Of course, we all turned around and beheld in the owner of the "destructed" property a man of about forty, clad in somewhat seedy black, and possessed of a red face garnished with a reddish-black mustache which was evidently fast outgrowing its last coat of dye. Surmounting this face was a hat of antique mold—such in fact as may be imagined if you conceive one of the old-fashioned narrow-rimmed beavers, chopped off within about two inches of the band. This headgear was kept in place by a black elastic string passing back of the ears and under the chin. Opposite the injured man sat an insignificant looking young fellow to whom he was addressing his remarks.

"Yes," he broke forth again, apparently refreshed by the attention his opening remarks had excited, "yes, sir, you have destructed my property. You and old man Foster. You meant to destruct it."

"Prove it," said the other man.

"I will prove it. I will prove it, sir, in the court house. I have good backers. Aleck Stephens have wrote me a letter, and will be my lawyer in whatever I wish to do. O! I have good backing, I tell you. I mean to law you for them damages. You and old man Foster. I mean to have it all out of you. And I married a poor [pore] widow woman, and you have destructed her property. You and old man Foster. O! you G—— d——," and here the aggrieved one began to swear.

"Ladies, ladies," cried several voices all at once, and a number of the male passengers made a move as if to expel such a violator of the proprieties. That extremity, however, he spared them. Without a word, and with the utmost solemnity, he lifted his left hand to the left side of his hat and his right to the right, much as an organ-grinder's monkey does when you toss him a copper, and lifting his hat perpendicularly aloft from his head as high as the elastic would permit it to go, made three apologetic bows, one to the right, one to the left, and one full front. Then he sunk back into silence, and quiet reigned.

"You scamp!" broke out the voice anew, after a time, "you grond [grand] scamp! O, you are a grond scamp. Ef you were outen here I'd war [wear] you out. I married a p-o-r-e widow woman, and you have destructed her property. You have ruined that lot. You and old man Foster. You put a scalawag thar, and he brought in a Yankee garrison which have damaged it $400. You grond scamp!"

The tide at once turned in the "destructed" man's favor. The whole car was instantly his friend. Some sharp looks were sent on the bringer in of that Yankee garrison. It was evident that all was forgiven the orator, his profanity, his more than half-apparent drunkenness, in consideration of the fact that he, too, had been trodden under the iron heel. This sympathy, electrically communicated as it had been electrically felt, was too much for him. He arose, sniffed, and went into the other car to get a drink. Still affected, he returned, and in tones where grief struggled with anger remarked:

"And I married a pore widow woman and you have destructed her property. Aleck Stephens wrote me it's a clar case of damages. But I don't want no damages. You can't put me back whar I was. You grond scamp. O! you are a grond scamp. You and old man Foster. You scamp! You don't dar deny it. I'll war you out." And here, with another sniffle, our friend departed for another drink, returning to sink into a soliloquy out of which every now and then came the word "destruct." To laugh was not in the humor of the car, since it was felt the man had really been injured, but it was impossible to repress a titter, and this titter broadened into a chuckle as a long, tall, bright-eyed country fellow arose away off at the opposite end of the car, and after solemnly observing the "grond scamp," remarked: "Gen'l'men, that man has a good disposition. I wish I had that good a disposition." Then the car roared.

☞ The question having been asked if the Chinese are Darwinians, why or when the fashion of their Chimpanzee forefathers was so changed as to locate the "tail" on the back of their heads, the Toledo Blade submits whether it is not possible that the backbone of the Chinaman is reversed, this being one of the possible "changes" which Mr. Darwin says may have "supervened." Pursuing this theory, the Blade adds: "Thus the Chinese are remarkable for doing nearly everything backward, a habit which may be attributed to the reversed position of the spinal column. They begin at the end of a book and read forward, at the bottom and read toward the top, and at the right hand side of the page and read toward the left. In mounting a horse they go upon the right side and throw the left leg over instead of the right. To them the very points of the compass are reversed, for they call us the 'western devils,' when our location is east of them."

☞ A Fairfield county (Conn.) man, who "figures pretty close," feigned sickness the other day, when his wife was to be buried, in order to save his car-fare, as she was to be taken to a distant place; but when it was found necessary to take a rope to hold the coffin in the wagon, as it was taken to the depot, he appeared and put in a request that said rope should be returned, as "it was handy to tie up the calf."

HORSE-FLESH.

A Coming Revolution in Food.

We have been for some years familiar with the fact, says a writer in Good Health, that in France, as well as Belgium, there are regular markets for the sale of horse-flesh. A few years ago, a grand banquet was given by the director of the veterinary school at Alfort, near Paris, for the purpose of demonstrating the value of horse-flesh as an article of food; and, in order to give a fair trial, beside each dish of horse was a corresponding one of beef. With the exception of the director, none of the distinguished guests—the first men of the city—had ever partaken of this new food. The animal which furnished the specimens was an old horse, 23 years old, paralyzed in his hind quarters, and, therefore, though in other respects quite healthy, and very fat, not likely to furnish such good eating as a young and more tender one. The verdict in regard to the soup was unanimously in favor of the horse flesh. It was declared to be of the same taste as the beef soup, but richer, stronger, more gelatinous, and more capable of concentration. "The banquet closed with a fine, fat, thick fillet of horse, larded and dressed like venison; it was triumphantly welcomed, and voted superexcellent; it was tender, juicy, high-flavored, more delicate and melting than venison, more gamy than beef. It was unanimously pronounced to be a great discovery, an immense addition to the pleasures of the table—a sort of mixture between venison, hare, and beef." Every guest begged that the cook would cut off a good slice, that he might carry it home, and let the inmates of his house judge of its excellence.

This must not be considered a mere rhapsody which could emanate only from a nation which makes delicious dishes of frogs and snails, and whose culinary art can transform a dog into a rabbit, a cat into a hare, and a rat into a squirrel. There is no reason to modify the verdict of this enthusiastic French company, as all subsequent experience confirms the belief that in horse-flesh we have a nutritious, wholesome, and cheap substitute for beef. The natural repugnance to eat the flesh of unaccustomed animals is fast wearing away; and this meat of a domesticated animal, living upon the same food and with the same cleanly habits as the ox and the sheep, bids fair to become an established article of diet in the old world. Such is the cheapness and profusion of food in this country that its use here will be longer delayed; but the time will soon come, especially in our great cities, when not only horse-flesh, but sharks and skates' fins, and other now despised but excellent fishes, and even the lowly sea-weeds of our beaches, will contribute a large and desirable share of the food of the people. Horse-meat, *a priori*, must be regarded as far more wholesome than pork, which we so largely consume, from animals fed often on the most disgusting food, and whose lungs and flesh are very frequently diseased. Sailors are in the habit of calling their "salt junk" "old horse," and perhaps with reason, and often sing the following doggerel:

'Old horse! old horse! what do'st thou here?'
'From Sacarapp to Portland pier
I've carted stone this many a year;
Till killed by blows and sore abuse,
They salted me down for sailors' use.'

The time may not be far off, nay, it even is, when this sportive allusion may contain the truth, and yet be no hardship, even on the land, and in time of peace.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A Letter From Father Hyacinthe to Dollinger.

Father Hyacinthe has addressed the following letter to Professor Dollinger:

ROME, April 26, 1871.

DEARLY BELOVED AND FAMOUS FRIEND: Your truly masterly letter to the Archbishop of Munich has produced an extraordinary effect in Rome, and those who pretend not to be touched by it are precisely the men who all the more comprehend its momentous consequences. The passions by which they are governed are, however, so strong, the ground they have taken so irresistibly abrupt and exclusive, that this great declaration of science and Christian conscience will not arrest them in their path of error. The proof of this we have already in your excommunication, which had been decided upon before it was pronounced in Munich. The party which at present governs the Episcopacy and the Popedom will not be deterred from any act, however it may be calculated to revolt against the feelings of honest hearts. And exactly by this equally impotent as unjust stigma it has recognized in the old giant of the Catholic faith the result of fifty years' work and combat against admiring Protestantism. This party is, however, mistaken; for it has only added to the brilliancy of your fame by attempting to obscure it. To suffer for and through the Church, while one still remains within the Church, is the most cruel martyrdom, but also the most glorious and productive. How well you did observe in your last letter to me: "Full of significance of the present state of the Church is the fact that one is excommunicated and called a heretic for guarding the precious treasure of faith, and for continuing to believe and to teach what one has all through life taught and believed." To this, indeed, have the maneuvers of that party brought us, or, if I may be allowed to express my thoughts, the maneuvers of that sect, the overgrowing boldness of which has gone so far as to contemplate the establishment of a new Catholic faith. On all sides I hear the talk of "danger of schism" threatening the near future. But the schism lies in the present time. It exists under forms hitherto unknown and to an extent not dreamed of, and the most terrible part of it is that it has taken root in the institution which ought to give us unity.

In my opinion, therefore, the time for words has passed. The time for deeds has now come. Whole libraries could be filled with the books written against the immeasurable pretensions of the Romish Court, and still these pretensions are growing stronger and stronger. Against such a system the declarations of science and the protestations of conscience will not avail. The men who represent it do not listen to the language of truth and justice, or, rather, in consequence of a superhuman blindness, think they possess the right to control civil laws and history, and to remodel the latter according to the ideal of their own infallibility. In order that they may at last open their eyes they will have to dash against events which are stronger than they are; and therein does also lie, if I am not mistaken, the fearful chastisement which God has reserved for them, and the salvation which he has reserved for the Church. "It is time," as St. Peter says—"it is time that chastisement begin through the house of God." Courage, therefore, great and noble heart, and may you be blessed for standing out against the danger for the sake of the house of Israel. The strong and powerful have vanished from our midst and gone to rest—cessaiverunt fortes in Israel et quieverunt—but Jehovah has awoke you in your old days to new combats and victories.

HYACINTHE.

THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

Circular Letter Asking for Information as to the Condition, Financial and Otherwise, of the Southern States.

ROOM OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE LATE INSURRECTIONARY STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., ——, 1871.

SIR: The sub committee of the Joint Select Committee of Congress, appointed to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, has adopted the following resolution:

On motion of Mr. Blair,

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to address letters to the Executive, or other proper officers of the States comprehended in the resolution authorizing the appointment of the Joint Select Committee, asking statements of the debts and of the rates and amounts of taxation of said States respectively, at the present time, and to furnish copies of the laws creating said debts and fixing said rates of taxation; also requesting copies of the election laws now in force, and of those which have been in force in said States, respectively, since the adoption of the present constitutions of said States, with such other official documents as the Chairman shall deem essential to this investigation.

In pursuance of the duty devolved upon me by this resolution, I respectfully request that, so far as relates to the State of ——, the statements and copies of laws therein mentioned be furnished as soon as they can conveniently be prepared and forwarded.

Under the last clause of the resolution, I am requested to also procure, if it can be furnished, a statement of the amount of the debts of the several States at the time their respective ordinances of secession were passed. In this connection (if it can be furnished), I would be pleased to receive from you a statement, giving the amount, rates and subjects of taxation in the State of ——, prior to the passage of the ordinance of secession by said State (stating, in cases in which slaves were the subject of taxation, their valuation), and the subjects of taxation now, as well as the rates and amount.

Respectfully, JOHN SCOTT,
Chairman of Joint Select Committee and of Sub Committee, &c.

OUT IN THE COUNTRY.

A Big Flood Along the Lebanon Branch.

About 11 o'clock night before last a heavy rain storm set in, coming from the southwest, which continued unabated until daylight. Yesterday morning the whole country along the line of the L. and N. R.R. from Lebanon Junction to Strawberry Station, was flooded with water. The streams were greatly swollen, sweeping away fences and bridges in their resistless current.

At several points the railroad was under water and covered with debris from the swollen streams. The early morning train on the L. and N. R. R. had to stop at several points and remove obstruction. The Nashville train due here at six o'clock a. m. was detained three hours by the storm. The growing crops were considerably damaged. Salt river, it is said, rose forty-five feet. More rain fell in Bullitt and Nelson counties than for several years past, and all the streams have been more swollen. The gardens and crops have been considerably damaged. The growing wheat, rye and meadows have been beaten down; the young corn washed out of the furrows.

☞ There are some naturalists who believe that diamonds are of vegetable origin, and one member of the London Geological Society believes that they may be produced artificially. Meanwhile $750,000 worth of diamonds have been found in South Africa during the last four years and passed for duty.

☞ The best imitation of real hair now in the market is that made from linen thread. A New Jersey man is the patentee and only manufacturer in the country, and he makes black linen switches between which and the genuine it is almost impossible to detect a difference. The price he receives is three dollars a pound.

HORACE GREELEY.

He Makes a Modest Bid for the Presidency, and will Take it if Offered Him.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., May 29.—Yesterday's Times published the following correspondence:

Leavenworth City, Kan., April 29, 1871.—To Hon. Horace Greeley—My Dear Sir: Your many friends in Kansas desire to have your views in relation to your name being brought before the next National Republican Convention, in 1872, for the nomination for President. Without any disrespect to Gen. Grant, we believe that no living American statesman has the claims of yourself for President.

Very respectfully, your friend,
WM. LERIMON.

New York Tribune Office of New York, May 4, 1871.—My Dear Sir: I have yours of the 29th ult., asking pointed questions with regard to our political future. I must respond in great haste. I trust never, henceforth to be an aspirant for any office or political position whatever, but I fully purpose, also, never to decline any duty or responsibility which my political friends shall see fit to devolve upon me, and of which I shall be able to fulfill the obligations without neglecting the older and more imperative duties. I have not formed a decided opinion as to who ought to be our next Republican candidate for President, but it seems to me advisable that he should be a steadfast, constant believer in the good old Whig doctrine, "one Presidential term."

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

The Times remarks editorially: Mr. Greeley has many warm friends in Kansas. In the southeastern portion of the State Greeley clubs have already been organized. The letter itself was evidently written for publication, and places Mr. Greeley squarely before the people as a candidate for the Presidency.

A GREAT CAUSEWAY.

Completion and Test of the Longest Bridge on the American Continent.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—A dispatch from St. Charles, Mo., says the excursion party, numbering nearly three hundred, which left St. Louis this morning, has just passed successfully over the most magnificent bridge on this continent. The test of the strength of this bridge was a severe one. It was done with eight locomotives and nineteen cars crowded with people, all being on the bridge at once. The total weight is estimated at nine hundred tons. The citizens of St. Charles and the surrounding country received the party, and are celebrating the event with great enthusiasm. The extreme length of this bridge and approaches is 6,570 feet; of the bridge proper, 2,179 feet. The number of spans is seven, ranging from 305 to 322 feet in length. All the piers rest on solid rock, and range in hight from 76 to 145 feet, according to the depth of rock under the river. This bridge was begun on September 14, 1868, under the charge of Capt. C. Shaler Smith, Chief Engineer; Joseph Sherrard, Chief Assistant Engineer; C. C. Ucrenstall, General Superintendent.

The bridge is owned by a company, and is leased by the North Missouri Railroad Company, at an annual rental of $150,000. Its completion will enable the road to shorten time three hours between here and Ottumwa, Iowa.

Crop News in Tennessee.

[From the Jonesboro Patriot.]

Since our last issue we have seen several fields of wheat in this county, and although the rust appeared upon the ground blades of some of it, we have not seen a nicer prospect for an average yield since the war. A little rust on the bottom blades scares some men to death, but from the little we know about farming, as Horace Greeley would say, it doesn't scare the wheat crop one cent. Have no fears, the wheat will be plenty.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

The most favorable sign as concerns the crops is that our country exchanges indulge in no croaking. No doubt there are some bad spots, but the general prospect in this section is encouraging.

[From the Maryville Republican.]

The wheat in this county is reported by our farmers to be literally covered with rust. Great fears are entertained that the crop will prove an entire failure, but it is impossible at present to state the full extent of the damage likely to occur from rust. Some fields remain untouched, and present a fine appearance, but the majority of fields throughout the whole county are more or less covered with it. The great change in the prospect of the wheat crop is attributable to the excessive wet weather. Fruit is now continually falling off the trees, having been injured by the April frosts, so much so that we do not look for more than half a crop in this county.

[From the Grand Junction Herald.]

The crop reports since our last are much more cheering. Cotton has come out wonderfully under the influence of the warm sun, and a few more days of such weather will make a great change in it for the better. Those of our farmers who had to replant, have finished, and we are glad to hear that some planted corn instead of replanting cotton. Corn looks fine, and with a good season we may reasonably expect a good yield.

Crop News in Georgia.

A special correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Americus, Ga., May 22d, gives his views largely in the following extracts from his letter:

The damage to the cotton crop by the continued rains and extraordinarily cold weather has not been exaggerated in the published crop reports. I am well satisfied from what I have seen, and from what I have learned from reliable sources, that one-fourth of the crop has been destroyed. It is impossible to imagine more unpropitious weather for cotton than that which lasted from about a week after the cotton came up until a week ago. First, there were drenching rains which washed the lands and uprooted quantities of the young and tender plants, wherever there was sufficient fall for the water to run, and which on level lands submerged and killed them. For four weeks there were not two days on which more or less rain did not fall, and the consequence was that the soil became so thoroughly saturated that when a dry day came it was impossible to plow or use the hoe, and the grass and weeds successfully disputed the mastery of the fields. Very much cotton which escaped drowning perished from cold. As late as the first week of the present month the cold almost amounted to frost, and in some low and partially-shaded places there was actual frost. Many have sought to repair the injury by plowing up the first planting and planting over again, and if the weather be very propitious during the rest of the year, and should the fall frosts delay their coming, these replanted fields may produce good crops.

Now that we have had seven days of continuous dry weather, and a greater degree of warmth, that which is left of the young cotton shows evident signs of improvement in strength and appearance. But the grass—that unrelenting enemy of the cotton-planter—is still master of the situation. Plows and hoes are working vigorously to reconquer the ground and defeat the foe, but the fight is stubborn, and even where the grass has been compelled to yield the cotton has sustained severe loss. In uprooting the grass the cotton has been severely shaken, and has, as the negroes say, received "a backset," from which it will take time and careful nursing to recover.

This state of things is not confined to any particular section of the State. It exists everywhere—so much so that I am very confident I do not overestimate the damage when I state that, of the area planted in the first part of April, one-fourth of the cotton has been destroyed, even allowing that that which has been replanted turns out well. The cotton planted on the red lands has not suffered as severely as that planted on the gray lands, but the latter recovers rapidly under the genial rays of a warm sun.

If it were not for the immense crop of 1870-1, of which a surplus of not far from a million bales will be on hand when the cotton year of 1871-2 opens, it would be very safe to predict a return to the high prices of 1868 and 1869. But I see very little prospect that the market will open above 18 cents to 15 cents per pound, because even should the growing crop not yield more than 2,000,000 of bales, the surplus will increase it to 3,000,000, which will be a very large crop, and render a return to very high prices next to impossible, certainly highly improbable. The corn crop promises an immense yield. It occupies fully one-fourth more land than it did last year, and it looks one-fourth better. Unless some unforeseen calamity should happen, there will be no corn buying in Georgia after this fall. The West will have to look for some other market for a portion of its surplus, and the railroads, which for the last five years have been so actively and profitably engaged transporting mountains of sacks of Western corn to feed improvident cotton growers, will have to hunt up some other freight. The "all cotton and no corn" mania has subsided universally. The people have returned to their senses completely, and I see no reason to believe that a single farmer in Georgia will have to purchase a bushel of corn during the next year.

The wheat crop has been much injured. A month ago to all appearances the yield would be abundant. But the rust has played havoc with it. Some fields will barely return the seed that was sown. The oats still promise well. As yet the rust has not invaded them, and should it hold off, the crop will be very large.

The bread prospect is very cheering; nor is the meat prospect as gloomy as in late years. The idea that it is "impossible to raise hogs" is fast giving way to the more agreeable conviction that hogs can be raised if the necessary care be taken to watch them. If they are allowed to run wild in the woods all the year, without any attempt to collect or count them until the time comes to put them up to fatten, the negroes, as a matter of economy, will kill and eat them rather than squander their money in buying provisions. But if the same pains are taken as are taken to keep any other kind of stock, to "raise meat enough to do us" is entirely practicable, and when this comes about the smoke-houses and corn-cribs of the Georgia farmers will be transported to their own doors from Cincinnati and St. Louis—a consummation devoutly to be wished!

Crop Prospects—South.

KENTUCKY.—In passing through the country during the past week, we noticed that the fruit trees—peaches and apples—give promise of a large and abundant yield. Very little, if any, fruit was damaged by the frost, and, if we are not much mistaken, we shall all be able to enjoy "sweetmilk and peaches" to our heart's content, and at a very small outlay. The corn crop, though in some cases rather late in planting, looks well, and gives promise of a fair yield. We noticed a great deal of new ground planted in tobacco in portions of Graves, and but very little in Calloway. There is a great deal of complaint about the scarcity of plants, but there will doubtless be an average crop, as there is plenty of time for setting out tobacco. Altogether, we think the prospect for crops throughout the Purchase is good, and we trust that the farmers may meet with no untoward circumstances to prevent their making an abundance of everything needful.—[Paducah Kentuckian, 27th.

The Potato-Bug War.

We hear alarming accounts of the potato-bug invasion. Farmers in to-day tell us that the enemy is upon them, or, rather, upon their potato vines, in incredible numbers, and not disposed to give any quarter. A reliable gentleman, just in from the scene of hostilities on the south side, says that the insatiate foe have arranged themselves in line of battle on the fence in front of his potato-patch, where they sit cross-legged and cockeyed, intently watching and waiting for the tubers to show themselves above ground. He estimates their strength in the immediate front of his premises at two hundred and thirteen millions, while the reserve force of this army may be properly appreciated when we consider that, under favorable circumstances, a veteran potato-bug warrior is capable of becoming a great-grandfather inside of twenty-four hours.—[Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier, 24th.

POTATO-BUG EXTERMINATOR.

William Wright, of this city, has invented a powder, and has applied for a patent on the same, which he claims to be fatal to the potato-bug. He reports that he has tried it on his farm near Sandwich, when it not only killed all the bugs and prevented others from approaching the vines, but showed that it possesses nutritive qualities of great value to the potato. It does not kill the bugs instantly, but they are certain to die within twenty-four hours after it has been scattered upon the vines. It also serves as a disinfectant to keep the bugs away. As a test of its value Mr. Wright put the powder upon a whole field, except two rows through the middle. Those two rows were entirely stripped by the bugs, while the balance of the field was untouched. The plants treated also clearly showed that the powder served as a manure, making them grow vigorously. He claims that a bushel to the acre will serve for the season.—[Detroit Post, 27.

☞ The Woman's Journal would "be glad to have some sure guarantee that women will be allowed to vote equally with men in sixty years."

RULLOFF'S BRAIN.

The Doctors Cutting and Mangling the Binghamton Murderer—His Grave Opened Three Times.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

[From the Binghamton Republican, May 31.]

Rulloff's brain, which was carefully examined this morning, weighed 59 ounces, being 9 or 10 ounces heavier than the average weight. The heaviest brain ever weighed was that of Cuvier, the French naturalist, which is given by some authorities at 63 ounces, and by some at 64 ounces. The brain of Daniel Webster (partly estimated on account of a portion being destroyed by disease) weighed 64 ounces. The brain of Dr. Abercrombie, of Scotland, weighed 63 ounces. The lower (brute) portion of Rulloff's brain and the mechanical powers were unusually large. The upper portion of the brain, which directs the higher moral and religious sentiments, was very deficient. In the formation of the brain, Rulloff was a ferocious animal, and, so far as disposition could relieve him from responsibility, he was not strictly responsible for his acts. The measurement of Rulloff's head around at the eyebrows (supra orbital) was 24¼ inches. The skull was probably the thickest ever known. In no place was it less than three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and in most places it was half an inch thick. The usual thickness of a man's skull is less than one-fourth of an inch. Rulloff's head was opened in the usual way, by parting the scalp over the top of the head, from one ear to the other, and sawing off the top. The surgeons who performed the operation say it took three-quarters of an hour to saw around the skull, and before it was completed they began to think the head was all skull. With the protection of a skull half an inch thick, and a scalp of the thickness and toughness of a rhinoceros rind, the man of seven murders was provided with a natural helmet that would have defied the force of any pistol bullet. If he had been in Mirick's place, the bullet would have made only a slight wound; and had he been provided with a cuirass equal to his scalp, his defensive armor against bullets would have been as complete as a coat of mail.

The cords in Rulloff's neck were as heavy and strong as those of an ox, and from his formation, one would almost suppose that he was protected against death from the gallows as well as by injury to his head. Rulloff's body was larger than it was supposed to be by casual observers. The sheriff ascertained when he took the measure of the prisoner for a coffin to bury him in, that he was 5 feet and 10 inches in hight, and measured 19 inches across his shoulders. When in good condition, his weight was about 175 pounds. It is very well known that Rulloff's grave was opened three different times last Friday night, by different parties who wanted to obtain his head. One of these parties was from Albany, and twice the body was disinterred by persons living in Binghampton. One company would no sooner cover up the body, which all found headless, and leave it, than another company would come and go through the same operation. It is now known that the head was never buried with the body, but was legally obtained before the burial, by the surgeons who have possession of it. The hair and beard were shaved off close, and an excellent impression in plaster was taken of the whole head. The brain is now undergoing a hardening process, and when that is completed an impression will be taken of it entire, and then it will be parted, the different parts weighed, and impressions made of the several sections.

STATEMENT OF A MEDICAL STUDENT.

[From the World.]

The case of Rulloff has made a stir all through the country, and nowhere, except in the neighborhood of Binghampton, has it attracted more attention than in St. Louis. It is true that the St. Louis papers have paid no more attention to it than they have done to all the more remarkable trials of the day, and apparently the city has cared nothing particularly about Rulloff's hanging, and yet the Medical College of that city was not at all indisposed to have a through scientific examination of the remains of the most remarkable criminal whom this continent has ever seen. Particularly anxious were the editors of the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy" to see what they could do with the man. All the laws of ordinary psychology seemed to have been set aside in his case; unless he had brought some intuitive ideas from the nether side of even spiritual nature his life could not be explained. The "Journal," therefore, was most anxious to have an analysis of his character made from the point of view taken by philosophers who take the intuitive philosophy as a truth; yet, at the same time, the medical school wished to have the man's body entire to dissect.

Friday evening was a beautiful one. The sun sunk yellow and beautiful over the hills. No person who has not seen Binghamton embowered among the hills could know of its beauty at that hour. At about 6 o'clock a hearse was at the jail door, and, as his friends had not come to take it away, the body of Rulloff was placed within it. Dr. Burr, Jr., Constable Thomas Johnson, and the sexton, with one or two other gentlemen, entered carriages, and the party was driven away to the "old cemetery." It had been said that Rulloff had objected to being buried beside the remains of Jarvis and Dexter, and so he was interred in Dr. Burr's plot.

But to business. It was my work, and my friend's with me, to attend to what was done after the man's burial. We watched the spot where the coffin was laid, and then returned to our hotel. My assistant (who, by the way, was an authorized agent of the college to transact all business with me, who was and am but a student), determined to sit up till late at night, keeping watch for me, who, by reason of the work which I had to do, was sleepy beyond endurance. The last that I saw of him was when he was sitting smoking at the window of our room. I knew nothing more till he awoke me saying, "We have now only time enough to complete our work. I know that Dr. P—— wishes to have the body entire, and we must get it."

I arose, washed myself, and we made the best of our way towards the old cemetery. We had already secured the services of a livery stable man, who was to have a carriage in waiting for us as soon as we should need it. We found him in waiting, and, having fortified him and ourselves with such a drink of whisky as "Willis's" had been able to afford, in the afternoon we started on our journey. As my friend had some fully prepared with instruments with which to do the work, I had no fear for the results.

We drove along through the silent streets of that quiet town, and at length came to the old cemetery. But when we had come within sight of the grave of Rulloff we stopped appalled. There was no moon, but by the clear star starlight we could see men standing about the grave.

"Keep still," said my friend. "Somebody is here before us. We are beaten, yet we must have that body."

"Hush!" said I. "Let us see what is going on."

And then we stood there for at least ten minutes, when suddenly we heard a voice which said:

"What is the use of digging this? What we want is gone."

The body had been hauled up out of the grave, but we saw by the starlight that it was lowered again. In a minute all of the party which had been ahead of us were in their wagon, and presently they were driving down past us. Their heads were muffled, but as they swung by on the road they sung out "good luck; we'll meet you down at the American this morning, and will drink to the 'Acephalous.'"

I had no means of conjecturing why this party had left the tomb, and, as soon as it had passed by, I ordered our coachman to drive on. This he did with evident reluctance, and I could not help thinking that the word "acephalous" had done for him.

Well, we arrived at the grave of the philological malefactor. Indecent as had been the escape of the last party, who, by the way, I afterwards found out were from the Albany Medical College, yet the madcaps had had the taste to throw some earth into the grave to show that no one had been there. We reached the grave. Now, upon my soul, I had been commissioned to do the work for the journals whose names I have already given, but when I reached that already twice-violated grave, my soul recoiled from my work. What was I to do? I looked around on the graves beside me; they were sleeping in the calm light of the stars, for no moon was shining, and yet the starlight, smiting the leaves of the trees and making shadows on the brown earth below, was utterly incongruous with my work, and I was almost inclined to forego my undertaking, when my friend said:

"It will only take a spade for a minute; if those fellows haven't carried it off we are all right."

So we want to work. In about two minutes after we had jumped into the grave, my friend struck the board of the coffin.

I stood at the head, and being perfectly ready, said: "I have the hook here."

"Right," said he, "I have the tail-board off; go for it."

Well, I went for it, but could find nothing whatever in the top of the coffin. So I said: "Tom, we must pull him out; fix the hook."

So Tom tried to fix the hook, but nothing could he find. I had not thought that any man could get so thoroughly used to the work, but my assistant, fumbling about in the earth, sung out half laughing, yet, I think, half terrified:

"Peg, Peg, with a wooden leg,
Her father was a miller;
She went to bed without her head
And couldn't find her piller."

"What the devil are you talking about, Tom?" said I; "Rulloff is all right, isn't he?"

"Not much; he hasn't any head."

"Put your hand down."

"I did," was the answer. But my hand didn't feel first-rate; think I must have touched just where the "atlas" came away. Now, the St. Louis colleges, I knew, were particularly anxious, and only anxious to examine Rulloff's head and nervous system, so I had Tom pull up the headless corpse and passed my hand around his neck. I found that, so far as I could make out under such circumstances, the head had been cut across just at the "atlas," and really, the Binghamton doctors had got ahead of me. It was too bad, but yet I knew the value of local interests.

Returning to the city on the next day, I found out what had become of the head that I had wanted. Dr. Burr and other gentlemen had taken care of it, and found that it weighed considerably more than the average brain. It brought down fifty-nine ounces, and, therefore, was more than ten ounces heavier than the average brain. The bones of the skull were remarkably thick, being in no place—not even in the parietal region—less than three-eighths of an inch thick. The posterior head was unusually large, much overbalancing the forehead. The doctors, it seems to us, have given it and the man to whom it belonged a most superficial examination.

WHAT MR. RICHARD GRANT WHITE THINKS OF RULLOFF AS A PHILOLOGIST.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: I took, or rather did not need, the advice of the Tribune not to read its description of Rulloff's last hours, and so I did not know, until I was told a day or two after his death, that he occupied a part of them in speaking with venomous disparagement of me and my views of language. He being the man he was, and I having treated his philological discovery as I did, this did not surprise me. And as I still hear and see him spoken of as a philologist, it seems not superfluous to say that he was no such thing. He came to me, as he went to others, under the name of Leurio, and asked my attention to a manuscript which pretended to reveal that yet undiscovered mystery, the origin of language. After examining it for about five minutes, I came to the conclusion that I had no more time to waste upon it, and gave it back to him, saying that it was altogether too profound a treatment of the subject for me to appreciate in a brief examination. I did not tell him the real reason of my indifference, which was that he demanded $500,000 for his discovery. I knew another man who had given some attention to the study of language who I was much more anxious should receive such a little acknowledgment of the value of his labors. He asked me to give the manuscript more attention. I replied that I had not time to do so, and advised him to submit it among others to Professor Whitney. He said at once that he had submitted it to that gentleman, who had approved it. I knew that this was not true; but I only looked him in his little shifting eyes, and said, Indeed! Whereupon they snapped maliciously, and he took up his manuscript and left me in a fit of disgust, visible, although suppressed, which he vented the day before he was put to the best use such men as he can be put to. Rulloff was insane; his insanity being of that kind a large part of which consists of malignity and cunning. He had some ability, that is he was clever, and he had an acquaintance with several languages. But the manuscript embodying his "discovery" was about as much like real philology as his ingenious arrangement of columns of figures so that the sums of all the lines would be the same horizontally or vertically was like real mathematics. The quality of his mind was shown alike in both performances. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1871.

OVER THE GULF.

From New York to Havana—The Metropolis of Cuba—Sisal—Vera Cruz—Puebla.

Across the Country to the City of Mexico.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CITY OF MEXICO, May 3, 1871.

Leaving New York on the 29th of March, on a raw, chilly day, and two days out at sea with an overcoat on, how marvelous and rapid is the change to linens by day and a single sheet at night at Havana. One of the greatest and wisest sanitary arrangements Providence has provided—for those who can afford it—for mental and physical health is in change of air, of customs, of habits. I was particularly impressed with Father Vinton's chief reason for advocating the annexation of San Domingo while I tarried in Havana. He wanted it, and said the United States needed it for a "Sanitarium." Certainly the reverend gentleman must have had his eye upon some impecunious son or nephew, whom he wished to establish in a Yankee hotel in the West Indies, to give fifth-class board for first-class prices. Physicians all know that the chief virtues of watering places consist of the change—change of habits, freedom from every day's cares and expectancy of benefits. San Domingo and Cuba are much better "sanitariums," under their respective different governments, habits and peculiarities, than if they were reduced to the monotony of Yankeeisms. The quaint characteristics of Havana are refreshing in themselves, and would soon lose their sanitary influence if transformed into a staid, precise, everyday town like Louisville.

But I cannot stop long in Havana. After a twenty-four hours' sojourn, we steamed again past the Moro, and touched for another twenty-four hours at Sisal, on the coast of Yucatan. As dwindling a little place as it is, there too is the variety which refreshes. But a trip to Merida, in the interior, is compensation for all fatigues and monotonies of a sea voyage. What a charming city of fifty thousand it is. How full of mementoes of the romance of Spanish civilization. How cleanly and tidy are the people—how the old cathedrals interest—how polite are all the attentions one receives. The Yucatanoes are a peculiar people. Separated from the rest of the world they have always had a civilization peculiarly their own. The Spaniards found the aborigines far advanced in the arts of gentle living; and the Spanish reign was wise enough to extend what they found through all times. It would take a thousand years of American emigration to make such a "sanitarium" of Yucatan as Dr. Vinton believes in.

Independent, free and happy, they accept any government that lets them most alone. They were decided imperialists; and, it may be remembered, laid a carpet forty miles long, from Sisal to Merida, for the Empress Carlotta to ride upon on her visit to their capital. They complain now of their taxation, which they say is four times as heavy as under Maximilian. Hence they are not advocates of the re-election of Jaurez, but are for Lerdo to a man. But, I could easily fill a column about Yucatan, but must away with my steamer to Vera Cruz and thence to this capital, about which it may be supposed I will write the most. I found Vera Cruz as I left it five years ago. It appeared to me that there were a few buzzards less, signifying less sickness, but otherwise not a brick or a stone had been turned over. It is the city where, it is said, more valuables are handled with less "fuss" than any city in the world. The sweet, gentle politeness of Vera Cruz, as of all these Spanish-American cities, is witching. It must gentilise the most utilitarian of us work-day men; though I confess that I saw some in Vera Cruz and see some here whose genuine Yankee natures, perpetual fountains of ottar of roses, syrens, music, poetry and transfiguration, could not even observe, much less appreciate.

But after dallying a day or so in Vera Cruz, on a gentle, early morning we take the cars for fifty-three miles; then the stage, a not unpleasant trip of some seven hours, to Orizaba. But here trouble commences. We are told to go to bed directly after dinner. We go, but are called at midnight, and one still finds us in the stage from which there is to be no change for eighteen mortal hours. I am not going over that trip for even the benefit of your readers. If there was any way of getting around it, I would not take it again for all the land "on both sides the road." However, in that sweet "City of the Angels," Puebla, our usual sweetness of temper could but return. What a gentle, winsome city it is! It is a large city, of a hundred thousand inhabitants, and the charming atmosphere, beautiful streets, gardens and alamedas are just about on a par with the charming way in which everybody minds his own business. I saw some "mighty fine-looking" ladies there; and handsome turnouts of horses and carriages that would have ornamented Fifth avenue or even our own Broadway. But once more adelante.

How contentedly one takes his seat in the cars at Puebla after his recollections of the previous day! The English are building the railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and of course it is a solid railroad, of the best materials and all its equipments first-class. They say that every rail on the road from Puebla to the City of Mexico has cost an ounce. For a certain engineer, Lloyd by name, wanted to make a sensation at the capital, and so he stopped building the road from Vera Cruz on up, and had the iron, locomotives and machinery all hauled near three hundred miles by mules over the mountains to begin the road backward, from the capital to the sea. Well, at any rate we now have a fine road from Mexico to Puebla, a hundred and sixteen miles.

All the way up I saw no signs of that revolution with which letter-writers have been threatening Mexico. And in a not inactive or uninquiring residence of two weeks and more here, I have been unable to get hold of the fag end of a cable to lead me into the revolution. I have seen bull-fights in Mexico; have heard people talk of the earthquakes they have felt; and if there is to be a revolution I would like to see it. There are now no living, antagonistic parties in the country. The contest for the presidency is between three men, all of the same party. Juarez, the de facto President, is by no means popular, and yet it is a good sign of the sobering tendencies of the times that he evidently leads in the race. He likes to be let alone, in place; and the majority seem inclined to stand him another term rather than to risk the uncertainties of a change. His partisans are by no means enthusiastic, but just determined to give him their square vote. "They say," friends as well as adversaries, that he is worth three millions of dollars, which, considering that he was not worth a hundred dollars four years ago, is considerable money to have been rolled out of thirty-six thousand dollars annual salary and contingent palace expenses of fifteen thousand more. "They say" that Romero is the poorest man in the Cabinet; and what he has made in the four years is only estimated at three hundred thousand dollars. All this shows that there is a great deal of money in Mexico, if people only know how to get at it. As I have no interest in their politics or politicians, you will take my little yarns just as I hear them. Of course there is exaggeration on all sides. A great many officials in the United States make lots of money off of the contingencies of their positions. I know of no reason in the nature of men why they should not also do so in Mexico.

In this revolutionary country I do not know how soon my own impressions my be revolutionized. But at present I see no signs of being regaled with a "simon pure" revolution. On the contrary, everything now indicates that the ensuing election will eventuate peaceably, and that thence onward the progress of Mexico is secured. The friends of Porfirio Diaz are the most enthusiastic; those of Lerdo the most bitter; while those of Juarez are the most quietly confident. From the way things look, Lerdo could not be President long. His achievement of the prize is not regarded as possible except by fraud or force, and then his tenure of office would be brief. Revolution would be certain. With either Diaz or Juarez, it strikes me the people will remain quiet. And as the Lerdo and Diaz forces combined barely outnumber the forces of Juarez in Congress by five or six votes, if this is a criterion, it is pretty certain that Juarez is far stronger than either. But perhaps this political synopsis is of no interest to your readers. But I have been so much occupied that I must defer a more pleasing, descriptive letter, till the next mail.

All kinds of improvements are going on in Mexico. The people seem to have caught the infection of the progressiveness of the age. Foreigners are coming in, and are welcomed here just as much as in any other country. Indeed, from interviews with several members of the Cabinet, I am sure that Americans, Englishmen and Germans can get privileges which Mexicans would have to wait a good while for. There are encouraging numbers of Germans in every city I have visited. Indeed, they monopolize certain varieties of merchandise in all the Mexican cities. As they are steady citizens, their influence is good. The Americans are mostly speculators, while the English go down into mines or build railroads or run banks.

The occupation of the French left its traces of benefit to Mexico. They permeated the whole country, and, as the native Mexicans are quick and absorptive, ideas and ways are seen to be left as institutions. In looking around this city I see blocks of splendid houses, monuments and gardens and fountains, the taste for which the French brought with them. And when I take a morning or evening stroll upon the Garden of the Plaza de Armas I cannot help thinking, as everybody must, of the good and noble Empress Carlotta. Six years ago this vast square, upon which fronts the palace, the cathedral, the municipal buildings and the portales, were nothing but one unreflecting plane of flagstones. The sight must have been painful to Carlotta, for she sent for one, two, three landscape engineers. Plan after was shown off, and at last the Empress selected one and appointed its author to superintend the work. After the fall of the empire it was predicted that the liberals would efface this garden as they tried to efface everything that could revive its memories. But this was too beautiful, too attractive to the inhabitants, and it has been preserved as Carlotta designed and left it. It is the most perfectly beautiful spot my eyes ever rested upon. It is a beautiful garden in the heart of the city, surrounded by not a fence or gate. It is open by a hundred walks from the sides, and is composed of plats of trees, flowers, fruits, fountains, etc. There is not an angle in it, and the undulations of each plat differs from the other; orange-trees grow, and, although the lowest of the population, as well as the highest, and boys of all grades saunter there, not an orange or a flower is disturbed; nor is there even a sentinel in sight that I have seen. The trees have grown amazingly in that brief time; some of them are thirty to forty feet high, and already there is shade everywhere. It is refreshing to see the children in their sports, skipping the rope, and what-not; and the lovers promenading every evening. One apparently can walk for miles through this charmed spot without doubling on his tracks. Twice a week a band of music plays for two hours, stationed on the side of the center pyramid, which is characteristically capped with the traditional nopal, or cactus, of Mexico. But I weary.

Ever since the days of Cortes, have engineers been employed to devise means for draining the Valley of Mexico, a valley surrounded by mountains and almost half composed of lakes. The land would be valuable and the health of the city, it is thought, promoted. Many have been the plans devised. Every administration has given the matter its attention. Under the Empire I often had an opportunity to admire and go over the plans of Minister Robles on the subject, upon which he was enthusiastic. An American engineer now here—Gorsuch—has about persuaded the present administration that the scheme is perfectly practicable, by an inexpensive system of canals and a tunnel through the mountains on the north. Your humble servant expects a "concession" in a few days that will enable him to contribute such a history-living project. Where so much remains to be done in Mexico there is room for any amount of enterprise.

Minister Nelson, being the only diplomat here, receives all the attention heretofore divided. He is popular and useful, and welcomes, with the Cabinet, an American's success here. More anon.

T. E. M.

THE FALLEN QUEEN.

How the Obese Isabella Lives in Her Lake Geneva Palace.

MARFORI AS HE IS.

[Herald Geneva, Switzerland, Letter.]

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, who but a short time ago had all the proud sallow faces for her subjects, is now mistress of a hotel and eighty servants in Geneva. Like Byron, and yet unlike him, she has been pursued by public opinion until she has locked herself up in the rocky fortresses of Switzerland, and has here become a veritable Alpine exile with her beloved Marfori. Some days ago, when I arrived here, I inquired to find out what notables were in town, and among those in the brief list I discovered the names of Isabella and Bazaine, the gentleman from Metz and Mexico. When the troubles broke out in Paris,

IN DECEMBER LAST,

which led to the deposition of her Majesty the Empress of the French from the Tuileries, Isabella cast a longing glance toward Switzerland, and immediately evacuated her elegant hotel on the avenue de Roi du Rome and came here with her numerous retinue, and has ever since been living in a sort of unostentatious extravagance, occupying the whole Grand Hotel de la Paix, one of the largest and finest in Europe.

HER CAREER

has been a curious one. I mean, of course, an indulgent life, even beneath the chilling snows of Mont Blanc and its lofty sisters. The Grand Hotel de la Paix is situated on the corner of the rue des Alpes and the Quar, and commands a fine view of the lake, which lies in a silver sheet at its feet. Isabella for her personal use occupies the whole first floor, which, though originally very handsomely furnished, has been greatly embellished by "the upholsterer to the Queen of Spain." She has her boudoir, her sleeping-chamber, her ante-rooms, as is alleged, for Marfori, her reading-room, her toilet-room, and the whole grand suite, through which she can wander to her heart's content. Five upper floors are devoted to her suite, and her court, though very simple, is still in regulation uniform.

THE QUEEN'S HABITS—

I mean her bad ones as well as good ones—are said to be very regular. She is up at 9 a. m., breakfasts at 12, rides at 3, and makes her toilet for dinner, dining at 8 p. m. At half past 10 she receives Marfori. There is no anything very killing in this kind of existence, and Isabella does not grow poor. Her portraits do her justice, and, in fact, are faithful reproductions of her features. She has grown larger than when she was on the throne, and sensuality is something written upon every feature of her face. I have often thought that the dark Spanish women are the most ardent in appearance of all the nationalities, but Isabella possesses the animal woman in a pre-eminent degree, even among her own countrywomen. Had there been anything spiritual in her nature she would never have united herself to Marfori. In a physiological sense the pair seem to be mated.

MARFORI

I have seen often. He lives at the Hotel Beau Rivage, and does not in his outward demeanor indicate any relations with the ex-Queen. In personal appearance he may and he may not be attractive to women in general, and as I am not of that sex myself I leave this an open question. I should, however, judge that Marfori would not run away with a sentimental girl's affections, or with the admiration of a maiden who bestows all her compliments upon intellect. He is neither handsome nor intellectual. Marfori is about five feet eight inches high, short and stumpy, big belly, long body and short legs. His large feet support at least two hundred and fifty pounds, and his large head clusters of beautiful fine black hair, much injured in appearance by a superabundance of grease, which causes it to be slicked all over his head. His complexion is

VERY SPANISH,

and his features surpassingly sensual. Large eyes, large nose and thick, healthy lips are the characteristics of his face. He is forty-five years of age. Marfori is not a stylish man; he does not dress at all as I imagined an accomplished courtier should. There is no fit to his clothes. His pantaloons are broad and baggy, and this, in the eyes of an exquisite of April, 1871, is enough to condemn any man and his tailor too. What, then, is Marfori's strong point? It seems to me to be in the utter coolness of the man—a perpetual "sang froid"—the air a man would put on if he had suddenly come into a bequest of the whole universe. It is not ostentation or "get out of the way, if you please!"—quite the contrary the silent force of a mysterious reticence, asserting itself in stolid composure. When the first telegram came to Geneva that

PRIM HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED,

Marfori received it and walked over to the Queen and laid the matter before her. He was not moved at all. He is never moved. All the political events of Spain are in his hands before they are known in any other capital of Europe outside of Madrid, and he does not, the reader will readily believe, take all the trouble and interest in these matters without some at least remote object. He and the Queen have many friends—they are rich.

Marfori is a great smoker. He dines at eight and with a regularity that never fails; he sits in the smoking room, wrapt in thought, until half past ten o'clock p. m., and then he leaves his hotel and does not return until one o'clock the next afternoon. The lacqueys are all attentive to him. They bend at right angles to him, and he salutes them with fatherly tenderness. I can see no traces of the bad man in Marfori.

NO WICKEDNESS OR GUILE.

He is harmless, pursuing his pleasures as Byron did, though with one mistress and greater fidelity. Isabella does not look like a bad woman. She would never commit a positive crime; and, in spite of all the naughty things said of her, one cannot help admitting that there is a shade of sadness in her countenance and many shades of kindness and goodness. Wedded to her husband, who was granite in tenderness and ice in warmth of temperament, to a man she despised—her turning away from this loathsome man is not so much a great wonder after all. A man fitted to her taste and suited to her position would have made Isabella a discreet woman in history.

Of course Geneva is full of stories about the ex Queen's many temptations in early life; about the sacrifice she was compelled to undergo to satisfy her royal mother, in order to ruin herself, and she is boldly defended in many circles here. But I suppose she will continue to be odious in the public opinion of Europe until some Abbott or Carlyle shall make her the heroine of a biographical treatise.

Her lease of the Grand Hotel de la Paix expires on the 1st of June, when she will take apartments in the Hotel Beau Rivage, consisting of two entire floors. She is and is not one of

THE ATTRACTIONS OF GENEVA.

People want to see her; but when once seen she is no longer in demand. There is something in the habits of this little republic that our own would do well to copy—great people are, like the common ones, "small potatoes and few in a hill." There is no lionizing here. You may once have owned a kingdom, or surrendered 173,000 men at Metz, or have pillaged and then have run away from Mexico, but you are no better in Switzerland. So, to have been the Queen of Spain, and to live afterward in Geneva, is

TO MISS GREATNESS TERRIBLY.

This land of famous exiles is a good retreat to visit and expiate the sins of a badly spent life. Nature made it a great fortress, with the Alps for its ramparts and hoary Mont Blanc for its most impenetrable outwork; and liberty and an order-loving people have given it a republic, so that in Central Europe fallen monarchs and outlawed aristocrats may come here to dwell, without invoking the protection of a crowned head.

☞ Three young and pretty girls traveled lately from Quincy, Ill., to Omaha without male escort, and were not annoyed or insulted in the slightest manner on the way. This shows that women who really desire to avoid improper attentions can generally do so.

☞ Mr. T. K. Beecher, writing from England, says naively: Having resided in England about thirty-six hours and in London twenty-four, I am prepared to state my conclusions as to the nation's genius, her tendency and her destiny."